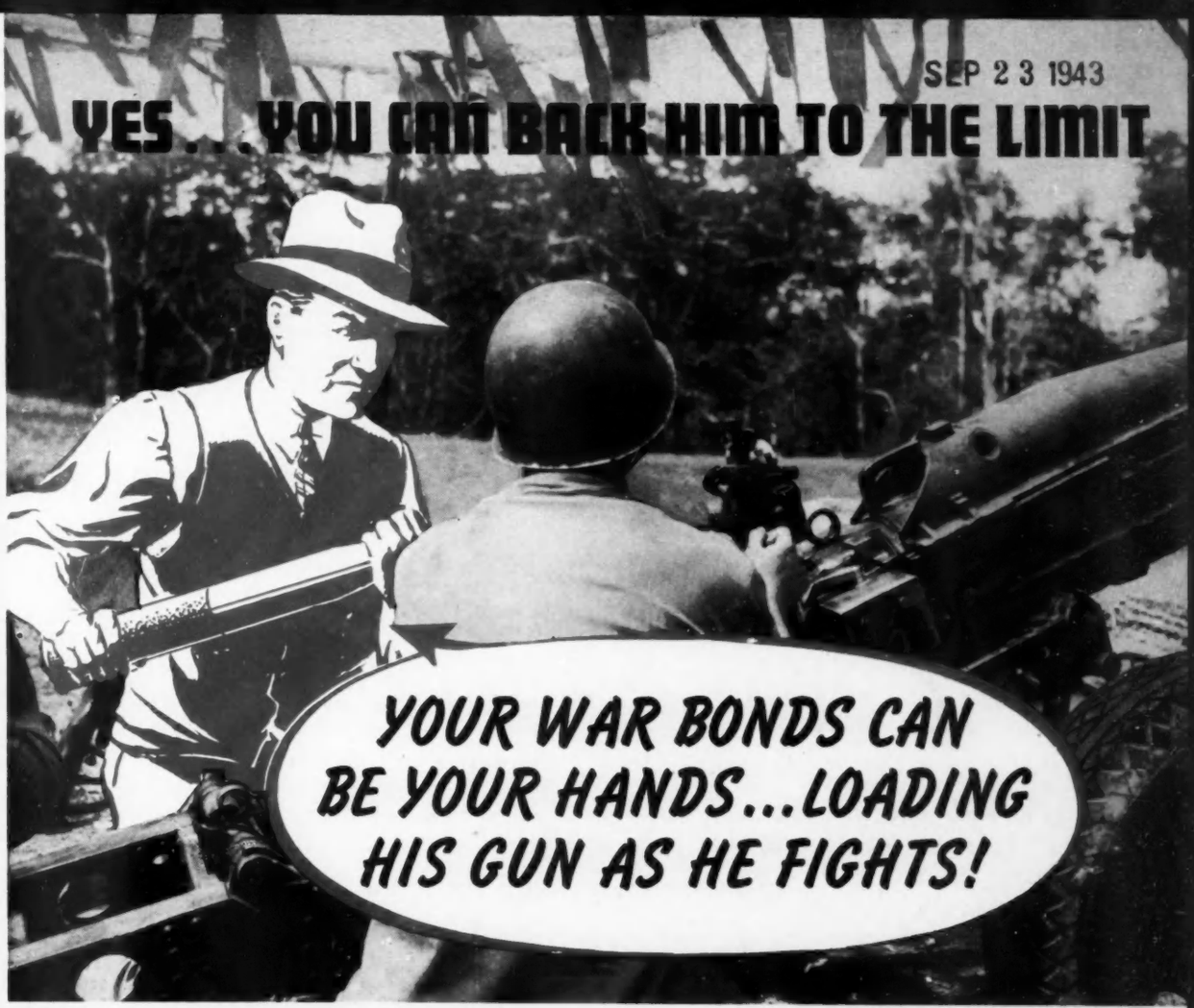
The OIL WEEKLY

SEP 2 3 1943

YES . . . YOU CAN BACK HIM TO THE LIMIT



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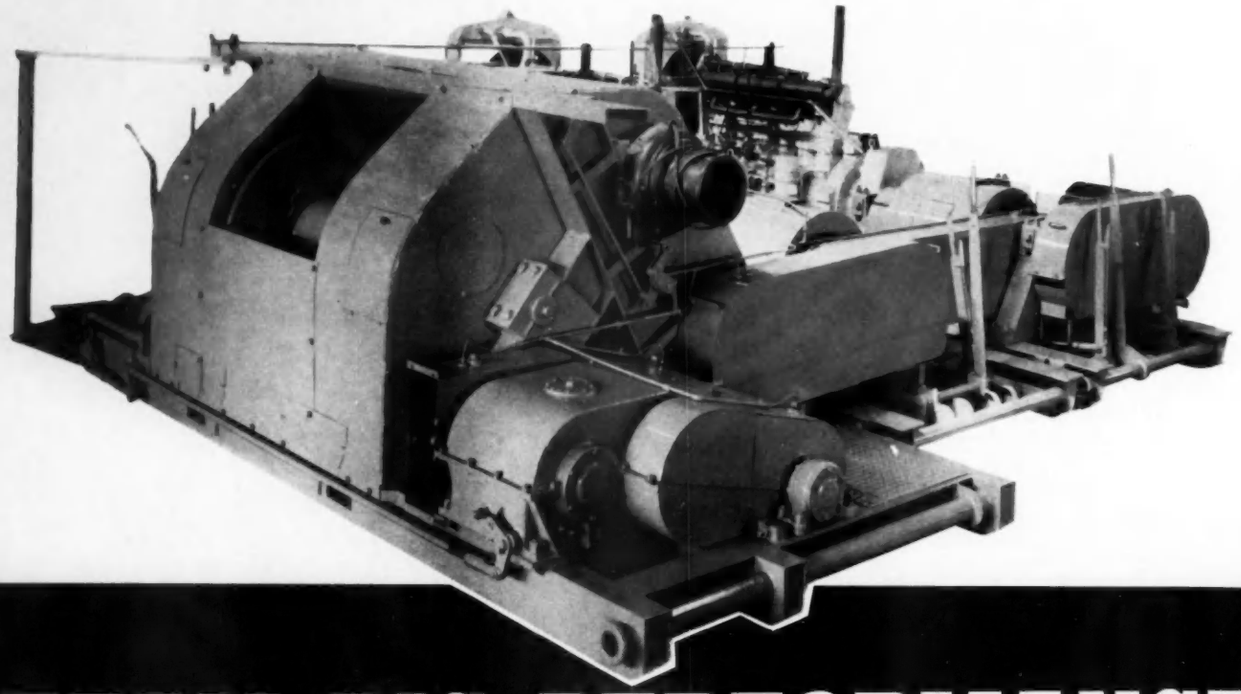

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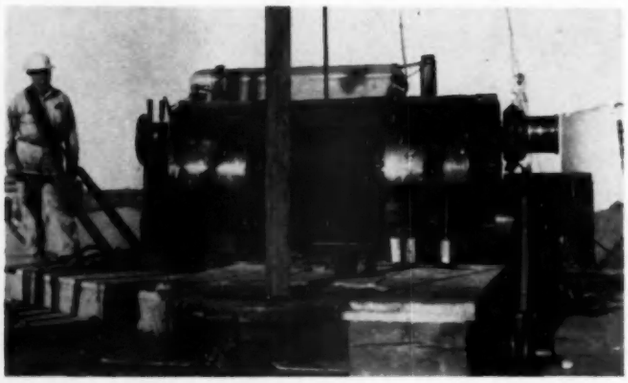

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PETROLEUM REFINER and The REFINERY CATALOG for the refining-natural gasoline industry

THE OIL WEEKLY

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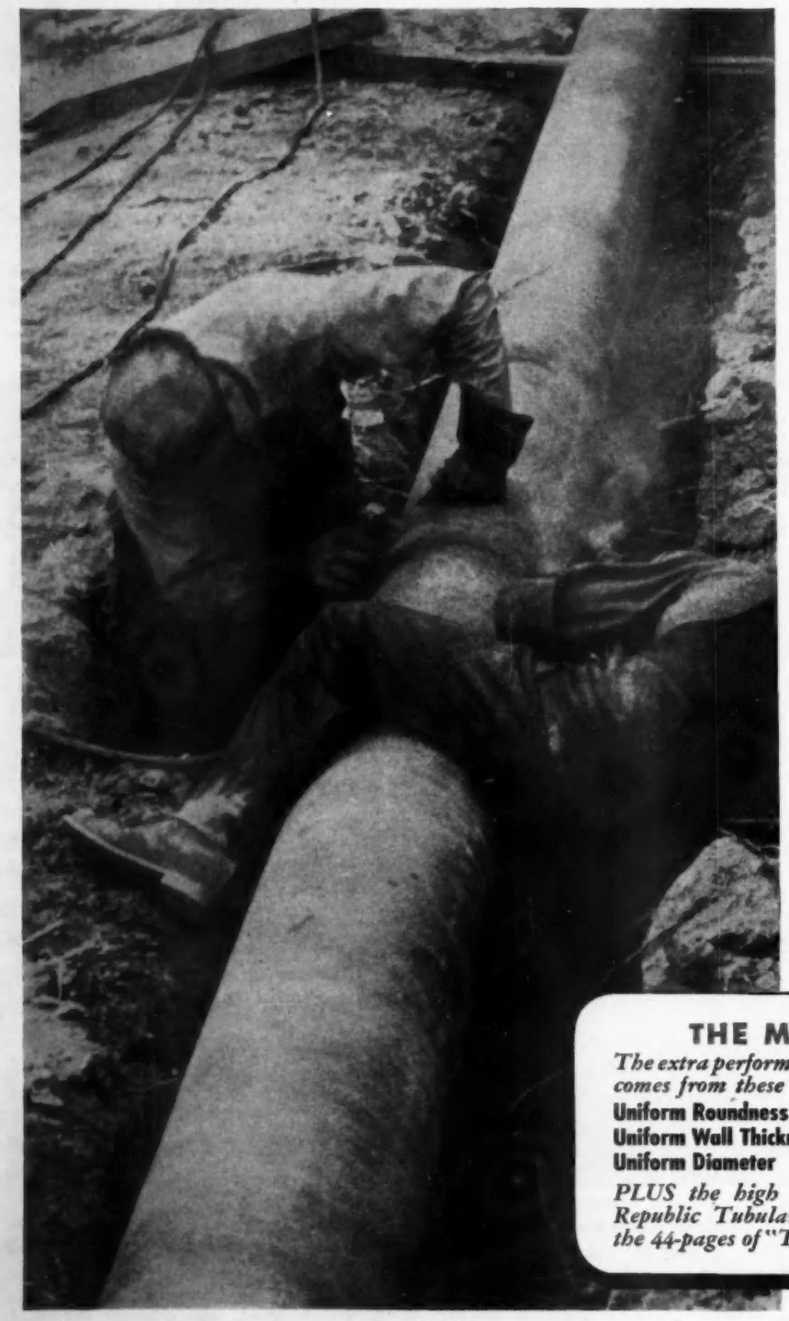
LOOKING AHEAD
...with the Editor

ELEVEN oil and gas fields, some of them of major caliber, have been discovered in Jackson County, Texas, since 1940. Formerly considered a "cold" territory from a producing ability angle, the area has developed into one of the most active in the upper Texas Gulf Coast region, and is a favored spot for exploratory work today. A peculiar feature of the county is that there are no known salt domes, although located in the salt-dome belt. The principal structures are anticlines, stratigraphic traps and faulted traps. All fields in the county, with two exceptions, produce from sands in the Frio section and at comparatively shallow depths.

Despite the activity and successful wildcatting results, little data have been published on the regional and individual field geology. Next week THE OIL WEEKLY will publish the first of two articles on this region. The first installment, prepared by Dr. J. Brian Eby, consulting geologist, will include five multi-color regional geologic cross sections and a two-color contour map that also will show the location of oil and gas fields and dry holes. The second installment, to be published the following week, has been prepared by Joseph Hornberger, Jr., also a geologist. The later article will discuss some of the individual fields of the area.

Its Margin of Safety

MAY BE THE MARGIN FOR VICTORY



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The Changing Panorama

Drilling Rises Above Rate of Year Ago

AFTER several months of steady gains, the rate of completing wells in August not only was at the highest level of the year but also above that month of 1942. An average of 408 wells were completed per week during August this year, in contrast with 390 in August, 1942. This marked the first month that completions were above the corresponding period of a year ago, and was also the first time since September of 1942 that the 400 figure was attained.

The following table shows the number of wells completed per week by months:

Month	1943	1942
January	346	551
February	320	530
March	292	351
April	345	377
May	339	394
June	367	386
July	396	419
August	408	390
September	...	421
October	...	398
November	...	348
December	...	383

With PAW requesting a slightly larger steel allocation for drilling purposes in the fourth quarter of the year, it is possible that wells may be completed at the 400-per-week rate for the remainder of the year. This would result in completion of approximately 19,000 wells during 1943, in contrast with the 18,575 predicted by THE OIL WEEKLY and PAW's estimate of 16,500 wells for the year, there being 12,367 completions made in the first 8 months of 1943.

Coal Proposes To Keep War Gains

THE coal industry is laying plans to capitalize on the advantage dropped into its lap by fuel-oil rationing. The industry has no intention of giving up the ground it has gained by wartime conversion of oil burners to coal, and in fact will seek to recover additional ground from the petroleum industry. Both the bituminous and the anthracite industries are taking steps to assure permanence of inroads into field of oil burners.

Early in August, the Bituminous Coal Institute was created by 35 mining companies producing 25 percent of the nation's soft coal total. It will help seven-year old Anthracite Industries, Inc., sell coal to the public. Their job will be to acquaint the public with the virtues of coal heat, to educate home users in proper heating techniques, to aid research in better combustion equipment, and to widen the market for their product in any other possible way.

In the past six months, Anthracite Industries has tripled its personnel at its research laboratories, proof that it is going to battle to hold the 2 to 3 million tons it has gained through conversions from oil.

Deferment of Drillers Essential

UNLESS current available supplies are augmented materially, the oil fields of the United States cannot produce the anticipated military requirements for 1944. To make larger volumes available, it is necessary that the industry be permitted to drill more wells, for it is only by drilling that new discoveries can be made. Recent developments indicate that WPB representatives realize the growing seriousness of the oil situation and its importance to the war effort, and there are good prospects for more steel for field work. This is highly encouraging, but to drill wells also requires skilled manpower. Consequently, it becomes imperative that additional emphasis be placed on manpower if there is to be an expansion of exploratory activity.

The drilling industry must be permitted to retain its present skilled labor, the return to the industry of many high-skill drillers must be encouraged, and arrangements made for the recruiting and training of additional workers should be perfected.

Both cable-tool and rotary drilling are included on the recent list of critical occupations compiled by the Selective Service System. However, since the question of deferment still rests in the hands of local draft boards, there is much work to be done to see that these boards make full use of all the facts when considering drafting of oil-field workers.

Boards have been instructed to deal with occupational deferments with the greatest of care so as not to impair war production or vital civilian functions. It is almost a dead certainty that the average member of draft boards has little conception of the seriousness of the oil situation today. Oil companies, independent operators and drilling contractors should arm themselves with facts on the petroleum situation and its importance to the war, and be certain that local draft boards are made aware of the urgent necessity of deferments where critical oil-field workers are concerned. Draft boards should be made to realize that critical oil-field workers are of equal importance to the war effort with men on the fighting front.

If a criterion can be set by definite high deferment classification by the War Manpower Commission, so much the better. That is unquestionably a logical step, and it would simplify the whole matter of critical occupational deferment, by putting it on such a basis that there could be no question as to whether a deferment should be granted or not.

At present the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors is working with WMC on this matter. Request for high deferment classification for oil-field drillers actively occupied in drilling wildcat wells, made recently by Chairman Beauford H. Jester, of the Texas Railroad Commission, is to be commended highly. It is to be hoped that the industry and heads of oil divisions of other state governments will follow the same course.

Establishment of a clearing house or agency to further the utilization of the skilled manpower now available for the drilling industry has been suggested. Such an organization would undoubtedly facilitate solution of the manpower problem. There probably is left scattered over the nation a considerable number of men who have had some experience in oil fields. Getting them in touch with operators who are short-handed is the problem. A clearing house might be the direct means for accomplishing this. This, together with high deferments, seems logical.

Speedy action should be taken to provide needed relief, for time is short and getting shorter.

The Navy Says It Isn't So

Dear Sir:

An article on page 9 of your issue of August 30, 1943, criticized the Navy and implied poor handling on its part as a reason for the surplus of heavy fuel oils in the East.

At no time during 1943 have the Navy estimates and the resulting contracts varied more than 10% from the actual petroleum products used. As applied to the Eastern Seaboard, the Navy's purchases were within 5% of the total estimates over a considerable period recently ended. The statement, therefore, that poor estimates on the part of the Navy are in any way responsible for the surplus of heavy fuels is incorrect.

With reference to the tanker turnarounds in Eastern ports our records disclose that there has never been a delay in accepting cargoes of fuels and that practically all ships have been berthed in terminals for discharge on the date of their arrival. At the present time the inventories of those fuels used by the Navy are such that ample space is available in Navy-owned and leased tankage for the reception of additional products, and therefore there is no reason to anticipate tanker delays except as occasioned by convoy movements.

May I request that, in justice to the organizations concerned, you give as much prominence to this statement as you did to the damaging statement which was published without checking the alleged facts with this office.

A. F. CARTER,
Commodore, USNR
Navy Department,
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations,
Washington

We are glad to publish herewith the letter of Commodore Carter. This does not mean that THE OIL WEEKLY accepts as final his statement that the congestion of fuel oil on the Atlantic Seaboard is not the result of overestimating of needs by the Navy.—PUBLISHER.

School or War Work For Youngsters?

DURING the summer months many drilling crews have consisted of not more than two experienced men—driller and pot fireman—and two or three high-school students, putting in a profitable and most important "vacation period" during which they aided in keeping digging many units which otherwise would have been unable to make footage, even though at a rate which fell far behind records established by pre-Pearl Harbor drilling crews. Similar conditions existed in many other war industries.

Now that reopening of high school and fall terms of college threaten to remove from the industry this source of manpower, many oil company executives face the responsibility of helping the boys decide which to do—stay on the job and indubitably aid in producing more oil at a time when it must be discovered if the industry is to meet war demands, or return to school to fit themselves for a wider opportunity at a later date.

The deferment of schooling, regarded with alarm by pedagogues who may (just possibly) take such a view because sufficient decrease in attendance might imperil their own jobs, is no more of a sacrifice than those made by the men in the armed forces, and many civilians who have cut themselves loose from work they liked to undertake other duties as a contribution to the war effort.

In an all-out war, no postponement or even abrogation of peacetime plans for the future is too important to outweigh participation in any essential work — and the boys who, sturdily shouldering strings of drill pipe, choose to stick with that work until enough oil is assured should be praised, and should be given what encouragement is possible by industry.

Oil Barge Program May Be Scuttled

STEADY gains in petroleum transportation facilities have been made during the past year, and additional facilities will be available during the next few months. So well is the job of transporting oil being done that rail, water and pipe-line facilities will soon be adequate to transport all the petroleum which can be made available for movement.

Newly completed pipe lines and additional ones scheduled for completion during the next few months, and construction of a large number of tankers, have remedied the industry's transportation problems.

The improved transportation situation will leave little crude available for river shipments, making construction of additional barges unnecessary. Consequently, ODT already has jettisoned its unsuccessful concrete barge program. Only 33 of the 65 concrete barges for which contracts have been let will be completed. ODT also is expected to make immediate recommendations that construction work be discontinued on most of the 21 towboats and 168 steel barges now being built on order of Defense Plant Corporation. It is probable that work will be discontinued on all craft not beyond 60 percent finished.

OPA Makes Move In Right Direction

OF GREAT significance to the average citizen and business man is the new policy being applied in OPA of trying to obtain a more rational and sound working relationship with business through industry advisory committees.

To date more than 172 such committees have been formed, and nearly all of them since early this year. Most have already met, elected officers, drawn up by-laws, appointed sub-committees to make studies of pressing problems, raised money to collect necessary information, and are said to be showing a determined effort to work for the stabilization of prices.

Prior to January 15, 1943, an industry advisory committee was formed only when a substantial portion of an industry requested it. On that date Price Administrator Brown announced that the use of advisory committees would be extended throughout the agency as a matter of administrative policy and at OPA's initiative rather than by statutory right and by request of industry.

Adopted to bring about a greater degree of cooperation between business and OPA, use of these committees is to be further extended, and from 250 to 300 such groups will be finally formed. Through them business can bring to OPA the benefits of their experience in operating under price control and there should gradually develop a better understanding between business and the agency. Many of the committees have met frequently, have given detailed and technical advice, have proposed minimum specifications, have collected cost data and profit reports to back up price-adjustment recommendations and have suggested the re-wording of regulations to accord more closely with trade practices and in the interest of simplification and more specific price control.

All this is in the right direction. Much of the objection to OPA has been based on the feeling by the general public that the orders and regulations were being made by people inexperienced in the practical operation of business, and that business has been allowed no voice in the making of the orders and hardly any chance of appeal from their enforcement when injustices have occurred.

Wildcatting in August at Highest Level of Year

Spurt pushes number of wildcat completions to point where PAW goal is reached for first time this year. However, results continue short of satisfactory as smaller portion of tests find production and none of new discoveries appear to be exceptionally promising

By DON L. CARROLL, Staff Writer

FOR the first time this year wildcat activity has exceeded PAW's announced goal of 375 exploratory holes per month during 1943. Wildcat completions of August numbered 384, 88 more than the score for July, and 46 more than were put down in May, previous record month of the year.

Notwithstanding all this exploratory enterprise in August, results were notably short of satisfactory, with success at odds of only a little better than 1 to 6, since of the 384 completions, only 61 were producers. Of these, 52 were oil, 1 distillate, and 8 gas wells.

Illinois Leads

Illinois, with 17 new oil wells, led the list of states represented, followed by Texas, with 11 oil and 2 gas producers; Oklahoma, which marked up 6 oil discoveries and 2 yielding gas; Kansas, with 7 (all oil); and Michigan, where 4 new oil discoveries and two gas fields were found. The 10 remaining August discoveries were scattered over six states.

A recapitulation of wildcat activity for the year, through August, shows 2316 holes completed, of which 419 were producers. During this eight-month period 780 (practically one third) were drilled in Texas; Illinois had 331; Kansas, 314; Oklahoma, 210; Michigan, 147; and California, 138; with other producing states trailing.

Considering the wildcatting situation as whole, so far this year, the outlook is both good and bad—mostly bad, from the standpoint of results of drilling. The August drilling spurt was responsible for a net gain of 2.2 percent in total wildcats drilled, as compared with the number drilled in the first eight months of 1942. Continuation of this trend would bring the 1943 total much closer to the PAW goal of 4500 than seemed likely a month ago. From the standpoint of drilling results, however, 1943 discoveries continue to lag well behind 1942, as of the end of August, except in the cases of gas and distillate fields which are significantly ahead of last year's findings. The rate of discovery of new oil fields shows a net decline of 12.5 percent; new-pay discoveries are down 24.5 percent; and, if figures were available on 1942 extensions, a net decrease would no doubt be recorded in that category.

An accompanying table presents a summarized comparison for the corresponding periods in 1942 and 1943.

New Louisiana Trend

In North Louisiana, Carter Oil Company's Shelley 1 well, opened the Holly Ridge field in Tensas Parish. Although not a big well it marks the first discovery of production in the Tuscaloosa sandstone within the district. This strike shows up a new trend which extends east and southeast all the way to Florida, and one that can be expected to attract probably as much as 75 percent of the drilling ventures in northern Louisiana for weeks ahead. In addition, the proving of the Tuscaloosa as a pay horizon should influence drilling of deep tests in fields throughout the area. The Carter Oil Company and Union Oil Companies are the principal lease owners in the Holly Ridge field.

The lone distillate discovery in August was made in the St. Gabriel field, Iberville Parish, South Louisiana, as a one-mile extension, tapping a new but thin pay in the Frio sand (Oligocene) at 9700 feet. It flowed 37 barrels of 56.5-gravity oil on its initial test, through a ⅛-inch choke.

Wildcat Summary for 1943 and 1942

	First 8 Months	
	1942	1943
Oil Discoveries:		
New Fields	200	175
New Pays	114	86
Total	314	261
Distillate Discoveries:		
New Fields	10	12
New Pays	1	4
Total	11	16
Gas Discoveries:		
New Fields	27	35
New Pays	8	8
Total	35	43
Total Discoveries	360	320
Unproductive Wildcats	1,773	1,862
Total Strict Wildcats	2,133	2,182
Percent productive	16.8	14.6
Percent dry	83.2	85.4

Another West Texas Strike

In West Texas, Union Oil Company completed a standout discovery well 24 hours before the month came to an end, opening the Union field, in Andrews County, 4½ miles northwest of the Fullerton field and nearest production. This well is especially noteworthy since its initial production of 460 barrels was sweet oil of 41.7 gravity, natural flow from the Clear Fork lime. This single well rates a minimum reserve estimate of 320,000 barrels, and the area around it can reasonably be expected to hold substantial reserves, comparable to Mid-Continent oil in quality. It is already served with a pipe-line outlet. Major leaseholders in the vicinity include, besides Union Oil Company, Cities Service Oil Company, Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Fullerton Oil Company, Lion Oil Refining Company, Shell Oil Company and Standard Oil Company of Texas.

In Kansas, Phillips Petroleum Com-

Discovery Wells of New Oil and Gas Fields, New Pay Horizons, and Field Extension Areas in the United States During August, 1943

This report embraces approximately one full month's discoveries. It includes some wells completed in late July

County	Field	COMPANY, WELL AND LOCATION	Date Spudded	Date Completed	Total Depth (Feet)	Completon Horizon (Feet)	[1]Name, Character and Age of Producing Formation	[2]Initial Production, Method, and Choke	Gravity of Oil	[3]Structure [4]Method of Discovery	Preliminary Estimates of Reserves Found Remarks
		ARKANSAS—New Oil Field									
Union	Mt. Holly	Atlantic's J. S. Lewis 1, se nw 15-17s-18w	6-23-43	8- 9-43	7263	6112-6118	Cotton Valley sand, Jur.	F 96; ¼"	42	Seis. Survey	Probably three or four wells from Cotton Valley and Smackover lime.
		CALIFORNIA—New Oil Field									
Fresno	Raisin City	Seaboard-Tid Water-Union's S. T. U. 53-14, 900' n 2300' w fr e/¼ c 14-15-17, about 1½ mi nw Raisin City & about 1 mi fr nearest production.	6-23-43	8- 3-43	6406	6290-6305	Sand, Eoc.	F 480; 13-14/64"	24	Anti.; Seis.	In area where results are spotted. Thin sand section suggests recovery around 5,000 bbls. acre.
		CALIFORNIA—New Gas Pay									
Sacramento	Rio Vista	Standard-Texas Co.'s Midland Fee 5, 640' s 500' w nec 4-4-3, Rio Vista gas field.	6- 5-43	8- 3-43	5360 pb 5082	5043-5053	Midland sand, Eoc.	F 5.8 mil. 3/8"	Gas	Fltd. Anti.; Subsurf. Correlation	Probably important addition to gas reserve.
		ILLINOIS—New Oil Fields									
Edwards	Albion East	Mabee Oil & Gas Co.'s Cowling 1, sw ne sw 20-2s-14w, 2 mi se of Albion pool.	6-22-43	8-10-43	3038	2991-3038	Aux Vases sand, U. Miss.	P 180;	39.4		Two fair wells in field to date. Should make good field.
Jasper	Bogota	Big Chief Drlg. Co.'s Heap 1, se se sw 28-6n-9e, 6 mi w closest prod.	7-16-43	8-17-43	3213	3213	McClosky lime, L. Miss.	P 152;	39.4		One well; too early to predict importance.
		ILLINOIS—New Oil Pays									
Edwards	Albion East	Kingwood Oil Co.'s Cowling 1, sw se sw, 20-2s-14w	7-27-43	8-31-43	3247	3099-3105	Levias lime; L. Miss.	P 172			Second well in Albio East Field. Important discovery.
Franklin	Akin	Lario Oil & Gas Co.'s Franklin County Mining Co. 1, nw sw nw 36-6s-4e.	6-25-43	8-17-43	3282	3282	McClosky lime; L. Miss.	P 76			Dual completion with Aux Vases and McClosky. Probably not important.
Wabash	Lancaster West	Bennett Bros.'s Hinterliter 1, c ne nw 11-1n-14w	7-30-43	8-24-43	2922	2851-2863	Rosiclare sd., L. Miss.	F 52			Correlation of pay uncertain. May be Levias which produced in discovery well.
Washington	McKinley	De Kalb Agric. Assoc.'s Hunleth 1, sw sw ne 33-3s-4w	.....	8-31-43	1229	1018-1022	Bethel sand, U. Miss.	P 46			May prove Bethel prod. throughout small pool. Workover well, previously dry hole.
Wayne	Mt. Erie S.	Pure's J. Creighton 1, se se sw 22-1s-8e	7-18-43	8-31-43	3097	3072-3090	Aux Vases sd., U. Miss.	P 135			Indications for from 160 to 320 acres north of this part of pool.
Wayne	Mt. Erie S.	Bell Bros.'s Borah 1, se nw sw 22-1s-8e	8- 2-43	8-31-43	3142	3142	Levias lime, L. Miss.	P 255			Important. One of best in pool. One of few not showing water.
White	Calvin N.	McBride's Hon 1, ne se nw 6-4s-14w	3-31-43	8-10-43	2385	2385	Palestine sand, U. Miss.	P 50			Dual completion with Penn. Probably of no great importance.
White	Herald	McBride's Aud 1, sw ne se 3-7s-9e	6-14-43	8-10-43	2946	2928-2934	Aux Vases sand; U. Miss	P 20			Probably of no great importance.
		ILLINOIS—Oil Field Extensions									
Clay	Ingraham	Sinclair-Wyoming's Hinterscher 1, c ne se 4-4n-8e, 1½ mi nw of a one-well, abandoned field.	6-23-43	8-31-43	3054	3013-3023	McClosy lime, L. Miss.	P 42	36.8		Not very important.
Clay	Iola	H. S. Williams's McGee 1, nw nw se 22-5n-5e, ¾ mi s Iola pool	8- 4-43	8-31-43	2358	2345-2358	Aux Vases sand, U. Miss.	P 158			Imp. exten'n. Should encourage drilling south of main pool.
Edwards	Maplegrove	Ryan & Fortner's Ralston 1, E/2 sw se 9-1n-10e, ½ mi se of field	6-12-43	8-10-43	3340	3269-3273	McClosky lime, L. Miss.	F 758	41.0		One of best wells in pool. Pool now 1½ mi n and s.
Jefferson	Ina	Redwine's Gilbert 1, ne se nw 25-4s-2e, ½ mi sw old pool	4-28-43	8-17-43	3050	3009-3012	St. Louis lime, L. Miss.	P 10			Revives Ina Pool abandoned in 1941. Not important.
Richland	Noble	Pure Oil's Rusk "A" 1, c sw se 19-3n-9e, 1 mi sw nearest pool	7-10-43	8-17-43	3055	3055	McClosky lime, L. Miss.	P 118			Important extension. May encourage drilling s and sw of field.
Wabash	Mt. Carmel	Yingling's Shaw 1, ne ne se 7-1s-12w, ¾ mi n of pool	7-25-43	8-24-43	2431	2431	Cypress sand, U. Miss.	F 208			Important. Indicates probably extension to n and w, of from 640 to 1,000 acres.
Wayne	Boyleston	Pure Oil's Porter 1, c nw sw 23-1s-7e, 1¼ mi nw of field.	6-23-43	8-17-43	3275	3202-3210	McClosky lime, L. Miss.	P 24			Unimportant in itself, but may indicate 1¼ mi ne extension of Boyleston pool.
		KANSAS—New Oil Fields									
Cowley	Otter Creek	Northern Ordnance Inc.'s Ramey 1, nw sw 20-33-8e	.....	8- 1-43	3159	2422-2435	Kansas City-Lansing lime, Penn.	P 20	32	Anti.; Subsurf.	
Dickinson	Bonaccord	Ingling & Parker's Miller 1, ca½ se sw 30-14-1e	.....	8-16-43	2490	2483-2486	Burgess sand, Penn.	P 223	31.7		Indefinite; this formation seldom yields attractive volumes.
Reno	N. Hilzer	Phillips' Manning 1, sw nw 35-25-4w	.....	8-22-43	4103	4099-4103	Viola lime, Ord.	F 2,595	39	Dome; Subsurf.	Probably limited area; will yield considerably better than Kansas average per acre.
Rice	Keller	West-Kan. Drlg. Co.'s Keller 1, sw ne sw 3-19-9w	.....	8-18-43	3244	3240-3244	Simpson Conglom., Ord.	P 249	45		
Rice		Stanolind's Bowman 1, ne sw 22-19-10w	.....	8-26-43	3301	3280-3301	Arbuckle lime, Ord.	P 25	50.3	Anti.; Trend	Better-than-average strike, might be major extension Bowman field.
Stafford		Stanolind's Hewitt 1, se sw 4-21-12w	.....	8-27-43	3475	3460-3463	Arbuckle lime, Ord.	P 388	40	Nosing; Trend	Fair production over a limited area anticipated.
		KANSAS—Oil Field Extension									
McPherson	Lindsborg	Bay Petr. Co.'s Lindstrum 1, cwl sw se 36-17-4w	.....	8-18-43	3383	3376-3383	Viola lime, Ord.	P 462	35	Anti.; Trend	Adds 400 acres to field.
		NORTH LOUISIANA—New Oil Field									
Tensas	Holly Ridge	Carter's Shelley 1, sw ne 19-11n-10e, 12 mi w St. Joseph, 13 mi n Lake St. John.	6-12-43	8-12-43	8442	8399-8410	Tuscaloosa sand, Comanchean	F 388; 4/32"	37.5	Anti.; Seis. Survey	Major importance. First Comanchean production in this part of state, on new trend which extends east and south to Florida. Major portion of drilling will probably be on this trend in east half of state, as indicated by wells drilling which are proposed deep tests.
		SOUTH LOUISIANA—New Distillate Pay									
Iberville	St. Gabriel	Geo. Echols' Natalbany Lumber 1-J, s 89 deg. 30 mins w 1859' & n 00 deg. 30 mins w 667' fr se cor sec 12-9s-1e	5-14-43	8- 2-43	10515	9700-9704	Frio sand, Olig.	F 37; ½"	56.5	Dome edge; Flk. Drlg.	Gas-distillate producer, sand not too thick. Probably 1,000,000 barrels new reserves.
		SOUTH LOUISIANA—Oil Field Extension									
Acadia	Richie	Continental's Acadia Parish School Board 1, 3218' n & 660' w of se cor sec 16-7s-1w.	3-18-43	8- 1-43	9909	8586-8591	Frio sand, Olig.	F 71; 4/64"	35	Salt dome; Flk. Drlg.	First substantial production on north side of dome. Sand section not thick. Possibly 1,500,000 barrels addition to reserves.
		MICHIGAN—New Oil Fields									
Clare N.	Winterfield	Leonard & Rowmor's Miltner 1, s½ sw se 1-20n-6w, 5 mi ne West Winterfield pool.	6-14-43	8- 4-43	3840	3834-3840	Dundee dolomite, Devon.	P 55	44	Anti.; Geol.	Structure indicates area covering 1,200 to 2,000 acres and possible 5 to 10 million barrel reserve. More deep wells necessary to show whether dolometic condition necessary for production is uniform and will cover known structure.
Osceola	Rose Lake	Union, Sohio and Atha's Allen 1, s½ sw se 31-19n-9w, 5 mi ne Reed City field.	1- 1-43	8- 4-43	3993	3131-3200	Traverse lime; Devon.	F 1010	45	Anti.; Geol.	Geol. indicates structure covering 1500 acres up but Traverse production historically uncertain.

Van Buren	E. Bangor	Harris Oil Co.'s Watkins 1, sw nw sw, 14-2s-16w, 1½ mi se N Bangor field.	7- 9-43	8- 9-43	1038	-1038	Traverse lime, Devon.	S 38	30	Geol.	Unimportant.
		MICHIGAN—Oil Field Extension									
Allegan	Fillmore	W. S. Cook's Dykhuis 1, nw nw sw 2-4n-15w, Fillmore Twp., 1 mi nw Fillmore pool discovery.	7-14-43	7-18-43	1522	1520-1522	Traverse lime, Devon.	F 12	41	Anti.; Exten.	Unimportant. Area has produced only small and erratic fields so far.
		MICHIGAN—New Gas Fields									
Mecosta	Big Rapids	American Prod.'s Hamelund 1, se nw se 13-15n-10w, 3 mi nw old Austin field, 2 mi se Big Rapids.	7- 6-43	8-25-43	1151	1144-1150	Mich. Stray sand, Miss.	0.7 mil.	Gas	Anti.; Geol.	Mediocre.
Montcalm	Douglass	American Prod. Co.'s Bentley 1, se se ne, 28-11n-7w, 7 mi s Six Lakes gas field.	6-21-43	8-28-43	1198	1190-1198	Stray sand, Miss.	F 4.0 mil.	Gas	Anti.; Geol.	5 to 10 billion reserve estimated.
		MONTANA—New Gas Field									
Toole	E. Kevin	Northern Ordnance Corp.'s State 1, cne ne 36-35n-1e		8-18-43	1991	1972-1991	Ellis-Madison sand, Jur.-Miss.	F 4.5 mil.	Gas		
		NEW MEXICO—New Oil Fields									
Eddy	Turkey	Robt. A. McKee's State 2, c se se 3-19s-29e, 4½ mi s Loco Hills field	3- 1-43	8-11-43	2815		Lime, Perm.	P 20	37.6	Anti.; Geol.	Unimportant
Lea		Maljamar's D. C. Chessman 2, 660' snl & 675' wel 22-18s-32e, 3½ mi se S. Maljamar pool.	2-24-43	7-31-43	4840		Grayburg lime, Perm.	P 75	33	Anti.; Geol.	Single well reserve of 60,000 to 80,000 barrels. Not important.
		OKLAHOMA—New Oil Fields									
Cotton		Ruggles' Sander 1, nw nw se 32-1s-9w		8- 3-43	2325	2305-2325	Sand, Penn.	P 12		Anti.; Nose	Non-important.
Noble		T. N. Berry et al's Wood 1, ne se ne 1-20-1w		8-15-43	3524	3494-3496	Perry gas sand, Penn.	F 150		Nosing; Surf. Geo.	Apparently limited but additional well data required before evaluation.
Pottawatomie	N.W. Earlsboro	Atlantic's Chilcoat 1, se nw se 10-9-4e		7-24-43	4768	4592-4600	Viola lime, Ord.	P 55	31	Anti.;Seis.-trend	Water volume excessive for major development.
Pottawatomie		Atlantic's Muck 1, ne ne sw 24-10-3e		8- 1-43	5511	5146-5156	Hunton lime, Dev.	F 80			Estimated 6,200 barrels anticipated recovery per acre.
Seminole		J. E. Hall's Vierson 1, ne ne sw 7-6n-7e		8-14-43	2281	1968-1973	Senora sand, Penn.	P 7			Unimportant.
		OKLAHOMA—New Gas Fields									
Garvin	E. Paul's Valley	Ohio's Burna 1-A, se ne sw 17-3n-2w		8- 2-43	4330	2881-2928	Burns sand, Penn.	F 120.0 mil.	Gas	Fltd. Anti; Seis.	Large gas reserve with oil possibilities unproven.
Seminole		Shell's Buck 1, nw ne nw 21-10-7e		8-12-43	4603	3710-3714	Cromwell sand, Penn.	F 2.2 mil.	Gas	Anti.; Seis.	Small well.
		OKLAHOMA—New Oil Pay									
Noble	N. E. Sans.	Atlantic's Dayton 1, se ne ne 13-21-2w		7-29-43	5160	5154-5160	Wilcox sand, Ord.	P 80			Minor.
		NORTH TEXAS—New Oil Fields									
Cooke		Benson Bros. and Dennis' J. H. Cooke-Texaco 1, 2300' nsl & 2100' wel of A. Patterson Sur A-817, ¾ mi s of production, but separated by failures.		7-29-43	1702		Sand, Penn.	P 60		Anti.: Geol.	Unimportant. Small shallow pools prevalent in general area.
Jack	Weir	Continental's W. C. Weir 1, 330' out sec of G. Kaltrider Sur A-1125, 3 mi sw of Myers pool, nearest production.	3-16-43	8- 6-43	6011	2322-2332	Strawn sand, Penn.	P 67	41	Anti.; Geol.	Unimportant owing to thin oil sand zone and close proximity of water.
Wilbarger		W. T. Waggoner Estate's Fee 1-MM, c ne ne H&TC 8, Blk 17, 3 mi w Consolidated field, nearest deep area.	7- 8-43	8- 6-43	4509	4429-4490	Ellenburger lime, Ord.	F 792; 5/8"	41	Anti.; Geol.	Single well reserve of 200,000 to 240,000 barrels. Involves local high on geological strike west by north of K-M-A field. Structurally low failure only 3/8 mi. nw.
Young	Bunger-Mississippian	Deep Rock's Morrison 1, 990' snl and 330' wel of F. McLaurin Sur A-211. 2 mi ne Bunger.	6-18-43	8- 7-43	4457	4457	Mississippian li., Miss.	F 263; ¼"	43	Anti., Geol.	Single well reserve of 160,000 to 200,000 barrels. Discovery passed up probably production in Bend. This deep strike most likely involves comparatively small producing area.
		NORTH TEXAS—New Oil Pays									
Archer	Ickert	L. T. Burns et al's A. F. Ickert 14, 523' nsl & 467' ewl Block 17, I. Holeman Survey A-162, amidst shallow pumpers.	5-30-43	8- 4-43	5166	4458-4462	Bend lime, Penn.	F 478; ¼"	41.5	Anti., Geol.	Single well reserve of 80,000 to 100,000 bbls. Thin pay zone and sharp drop in flowing pressures indicate strike is not important.
Wichita	Airport	Consolidated Oil Co.'s Davidson 1, 495' snl and 1815' wel of west 640 acres of J. R. McDowell Survey A-282.	7-12-43	8- 8-43	5364	5364	Ellenburger lime, Ord.	F 950; ¾"	47	Anti., Geol.	Single well reserve of 80,000 to 120,000 bbls. Subsurface control afforded by Ellenburger failures in Asylum and Airport pools reveals presence of sizeable structure, but comparatively thin oil zone above water table.
		WEST CENTRAL TEXAS—New Gas Field									
Shackelford		Chas. J. Kleiner et al's Morris 2-B, sw se sw Sec 166, E. T. Ry. Sur.	8- -43	8-31-43	1501	1501	Cisco sand, Penn.	F 1.8 mil.	Gas	Anti., Geol.	Not important; gas may be utilized in re-pressuring nearby shallow oil pools.
		WEST TEXAS—New Oil Field									
Andrews	Union	Union Oil Co.'s J. D. Biles 1, c nw ne psl 19, Blk A-31, 4½ mi nw Fullerton field, same pay zone.	5-13-43	8-30-43	7457	7431-7441	Clear Fork lime, Perm.	F 460; 5/8"	41.7	Anti.; Geol.	Single well reserve of 320,000 to 400,000 bbls. Area affords substantial reserve of crude.
		WEST TEXAS—New Gas Pay									
Crockett	Olson	Plymouth Oil Co.'s Shannon 2-M, 330' out nec of sw-200 of sw-800 ac of League 1, Archer CSL Sur.	6- 8-43	8-29-43	2082	1790-1800	Queen (Yates) sand, Perm.	F 14.0 mil	Gas	Anti.; Geol.	First gasser in area, and is above oil pay. No market for gas.
		LOWER TEXAS GULF COAST—Oil Field Extension									
Willacy	Willamar	Baldridge & King's Cavazos 1, 467' fr n&wl's lot 3, S. Garza subdvn, share 12, San Juan de Carricitos Gr. Extends field 1¾ mi s.	7- 4-43	8- 2-43	7959	7929	Cockfield sand, Olig.	F 394; ¼"	31.3	Anti.; Flk. Drlg.	Adds possibly 5,000,000 bbls. to reserves.
		LOWER TEXAS GULF COAST—New Oil Pay									
Kleberg	Stratton	Humble's King Ranch-Paso Ancho 26, 1980' wnw alg nl Santa Gertrudis Gr, fr se cor Wardner tr, th 4620' sw at ra.	6-17-43	7-30-43	7163	6998-7008	L. Olig. sand, Olig.	F 208;1/8"	40.1	Dr.; Flnk Dev.	May add 2,000,000 bbls. oil to reserves.
		SOUTHWEST TEXAS—New Oil Fields									
Jim Hogg	Yaeger	M. L. Massingill et al's Yaeger 1, 330' nl & el Surv. 29, 5 mi sw of Hebbronville.	5-26-43	6-16-43	3771	3764-3771	Pettus sand, Cockfield	F 86; ¼"	36.5	Sub. Geol.	Sand varies from 8' to 13', extent not determined. Probably adds 1,500,000 bbls.
Starr	Ross	W. L. Goldston et al's Gutierres 2, 10 mi ne of Rio Grande City	8- 9-43	8-27-43	2887	2524-2534	Vicksburg sand, Olig.	F 90; 1/8"	24	Sub. Geol.	Field covers probably 300 to 400 acres, reserve oil probably 4000 bbls. per acre.
		WYOMING—New Oil Pay									
Natrona	Cole Creek	General Petr. Corp.'s 48-S-16 (State) cse se sw 16-35n-77w		8-20-43	8008	7931-7984	Dakota sand, U. Cret.	F 300; ½"			Will bring in approx. 320 proved ac, ½ mi nearest production.

[1] Ages of producing formations abbreviated as follows: Mio, Miocene; Olig, Oligocene; Plio, Pliocene; Eoc, Eocene; U. Cret Upper Cretaceous; L. Cret, Lower Cretaceous; Jur, Jurassic; Tri, Triassic; Perm, Permian; Penn, Pennsylvanian; U. Miss, Upper Mississippian, L. Miss, Lower Mississippian; Miss, Mississippian; Dev, Devonian; Sil, Silurian; Ord, Ordovician; Cam, Cambrian. [2] Barrels of oil per day (24 hr. rate), flowing, pumping, swabbing, or bailing; or millions of cubic feet of gas daily, open flow capacity; size of choke given in inches. [3] Type structure abbreviated as follows: Ant, Anticline; Dome; Fold, Folded; Fltd, Faulted; Mono, Monocline; Nose; S.D., Salt Dome, Syn, Syncline; Ter, Terrace. [4] Method of discovery abbreviated as follows: C.D., Core drilling; Dr, Drilling; Geol, Geology; Geop, Geophysics; Grav. met, Gravity Meter; Seis, Seismograph; Sub, Subsurface; Sur, Surface Geology.

pany's Manning 1 has opened the North Hilger field, in Reno County, with production from more than 100 feet of saturation in the Viola lime below 4099 feet. The well flowed 2595 barrels of 39-gravity oil, with no water, on a production test; and, although it does not apparently open up a new area of any considerable size it nevertheless adds a new field that should yield much more than the average recovery per acre for the state.

A good well for Illinois is the 758-barrel McClosky producer drilled by Ryan and Fortner that has extended the Maplegrove field, in Edwards County ½ mile southeast. This is one of the best wells in the field, which is now proved for a distance of 1½ miles north and south. This field yields crude averaging better than 40 gravity.

California Interesting

California's only new oil field in August is attracting special attention because of unusually good initial performance, and the fact that it is producing from an unidentified sand in the Eocene series. Its initial flow was 480 barrels. It was put down in the Raisin City area, Fresno County, by Seaboard Oil Company as an exploratory job, with the Tide Water Associated Oil Company and Union Oil Company sharing costs. The discovery immediately set off wildcatting on nearby properties, three new wells being under way at the end of the month. This is the first Eocene discovery in the area, and should be rated at 5000 barrels ultimate per acre. Assuming that the well has proved 80 acres this adds up to a 400,000-barrel reserve.

California also gained an important gas field extension discovery in August: Standard Oil Company's Standard-Texas Midland Fee, in the Rio Vista gas field of Sacramento County. It came in as a 5,700,000 cubic feet producer, through a ⅜-inch choke, and opened up an important reservoir that has been overlooked in the great Rio Vista field. Although at first carried in the records as a new pay, later geological study indicates that it correlates with the pay zone in one of the earliest wells of the field, 5 miles to the east, where it was found to be wet and plugged back, and is probably Hamilton sand (Eocene). Dr. E. K. Soper, geologist for the California Division of Lands, estimates that the new discovery probably adds as much as one third more to the gas reserves of the field, which amounts altogether to something like four trillion cubic feet. Dr. Soper further stated as his belief that the pay zone approximates 650 feet in thickness, containing several horizons within that footage that should be highly productive. He regards the newly-proved deep zone as generally co-extensive with the upper Emigh gas zone, which is known to be 26,500 acres in area.

Wyoming New Pay

General Petroleum Corporation tapped the Dakota sandstone in the Cole Creek field, Natrona County, Wyoming, uncovering a new pay. The completion horizon extends from 7931 feet to 7984 feet in this hole, and the well came in for a 300-barrel initial, on ½-inch choke. This new sand pay adds approximately 320 acres of production to the field, which is important because Casper district refineries are in need of additional light oil supplies such as the Dakota will furnish. The well is ½-mile from nearest production.

Results of Wildcatting in United States During August and to Date for Year

This report embraces approximately one full month's wildcatting, although not exact results for calendar month. It includes some wells completed in late July but omits some completed in late August.

State or District	AUGUST: Productive Wells: Oil Discoveries: Fields	Oil Discoveries: New Pays	Oil Discoveries: Extensions	Distillate Discoveries: Fields	Distillate Discoveries: New Pays	Distillate Discoveries: Extensions	Gas Discoveries: Fields	Gas Discoveries: New Pays	Gas Discoveries: Extensions	Total	Unproductive Tests: Wildcats	Unproductive Tests: Semi-Wildcats	Unproductive Tests: Total	Total Wildcats	FIRST 8 MONTHS OF YEAR: Total Wildcats, 1943	Wildcats Except Extensions or Semi-Wildcat Tests: Total 1943	Total 1942	Productive 1943	Productive 1942	Dry 1943	Dry 1942
Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	1	1	2	2	3	....	....	2	3
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	.....	2
Arkansas	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	7	8	54	49	13	6	5	43	8
California	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	19	....	19	21	138	134	77	8	5	126	72
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	2	2	4	4	....	1	....	3	....
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....
Georgia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	1	2	....	....	1	2
Illinois	2	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	38	....	38	55	331	294	390	49	56	245	334
Indiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	8	....	8	8	63	59	61	2	11	57	50
Kansas	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	43	....	43	50	314	308	247	41	34	267	213
Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	18	....	18	18	74	74	23	12	3	62	20
Louisiana	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	8	....	8	11	95	84	110	22	31	62	79
North Louisiana	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	6	7	59	53	49	5	4	48	45
South Louisiana	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	2	4	36	31	61	17	27	14	34
Michigan	3	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	6	21	....	21	27	147	138	118	20	12	118	106
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	....	3	3	20	20	21	1	....	19	21
Missouri	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	2	2	16	16	....	3	....	13	....
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	4	5	12	11	1	1	1	10	....
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	....	....	.....	12
New Mexico	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	....	7	9	37	36	31	3	6	33	25
Oklahoma	5	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	8	28	....	28	36	210	203	201	33	43	170	158
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....
Texas	7	3	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	13	110	....	110	123	780	736	816	113	149	623	667
E. Tex. Border Co.'s	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	5	3	3	....	1	3	2
Rest of E. Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	11	....	11	11	64	63	72	6	5	57	67
North Texas	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	29	....	29	35	203	200	167	39	26	161	141
West Central Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	20	....	20	21	92	90	105	12	18	78	87
West Texas	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	5	....	5	7	60	58	104	13	19	45	85
Texas Panhandle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	1	1	2	2	2	....	1	2	1
Gulf Coast, Upper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	16	....	16	16	78	69	79	9	21	60	58
Gulf Coast, Lower	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	12	....	12	14	129	113	129	22	41	91	88
Southwest Texas	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	14	....	14	16	116	108	114	12	14	96	100
South Central Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	2	2	31	30	41	....	3	30	38
Wyoming	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	3	16	11	5	5	4	6	1
Total U. S.	28	13	11	....	1	....	6	2	....	61	323	....	323	384	2,316	2,182	2,133	320	360	1,862	1,773
Total Last Month	25	11	19	2	1	....	6	2	3	69	227	....	227	296	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
January-August, 1943	175	86	89	12	4	2	35	8	8	419 †320	1,862	35	1,897 †1,862	2,316 †2,182	2,316	2,182	....	320	....	1,862	....
January-August, 1942	200	114	*	10	1	*	27	8	*	†360	1,773	*	†1,773	†2,133	*	....	2,133	....	360	....	1,773
Percent Change	−12.5	−24.5	....	+20.0	+300.0	....	+29.6	....	....	†−11.1	+5.0	....	†+5.0	†+2.2	....	+2.2	....	−11.1	....	+5.0	....

* Data on semi-wildcats not available for 1942. † Exclusive of semi-wildcats or extension tests. ‡ Revised.

OIL IS AMMUNITION

FOR WAR DEFENSE PLANTS

There would be virtual stoppage of America's great industrial machine were it not for petroleum.

Maximum production is the aim of every manufacturer—especially with the nation at war. Petroleum products are highly essential to the important metal working industry, where all implements of war are fashioned. Cutting lubricants make it possible for lathes to operate at high rates of output, serving to cool and wash away excess metal at the same time. The terrific heat and pressure encountered in modern rolling mill journals make special lubricants necessary. Metals must be quenched for necessary hardness and tempered to relieve the stresses and strains, and therefore tempering and quenching oils are needed.

Despite wide conversion of industrial plants to use of coal instead of fuel oil, because of the petroleum shortage on the East Coast, many war factories cannot be so converted and must continue to obtain fuel oil to stay in operation.

Even petroleum's big fuel competitor—coal—must have oil products to carry on its activities. These include greases and oils for air drills, mine cars and other machinery. Copper is one of the critical materials of war, and 80 percent of America's huge copper production is separated from the earth by chemicals which are at least partially derived from petroleum.

Every industry needs oil.

Oceans of Oil Needed
YOUR JOB IS VITAL FOR VICTORY

Slow and Economical Water Flood Proving Profitable

IN THE fall of 1940 Glen Seaborn et al, oil producer of Osawatomie, Kansas, started a water-flood project, using the "Poor Man" method of economics. That is to say by slow development, a small block at a time, and taking advantage of available used equipment, in order to maintain a low initial cost and allow the project to pay its own way as soon as oil production started.

Suitable acreage was acquired two miles south of Osawatomie—a former oil producing lease that had been abandoned for some time after once reaching an economic limit by pumping with vacuum as an artificial aid.

Development was started by drilling four water input wells. Cores were analyzed to determine if the reservoir sand contained sufficient oil and satisfactory conditions suitable for flooding. Average permeability was found to be around 80 m.d. and oil content to be approximately 14,600 barrels per acre with a possible recovery of 40 to 50 percent. Average depth of oil sand is 300 feet.

Gradual development through 1941 was on a well spacing of 330 feet water to water. Abandoned oil wells have been reclaimed as producers where they fit the pattern. Two hundred pounds pressure was required at the initial water injection of 1 barrel per foot of sand. Pressure was gradually increased to 300 pounds in order to inject 2 barrels per foot of sand, which pressure is safely below the overburden strata.

Water source at the beginning of the flood was shale water at 200 feet, prompted by power from source of supply direct to input wells, using pressure against water well cups to force water into injection wells. As the flood began to produce oil, a high pressure pump was installed and also a 600-barrel wood water storage tank. Water was pumped into the storage tank at the bottom and a one foot oil seal maintained on top of the water in the tank to prevent air exposure of the water. By not exposing the water to air no treatment was necessary.

Water was injected into the first 4 input wells for 6 months before oil wells were drilled, injecting some 15,000 barrels of water before oil production. Oil wells came in at 5 to 10 barrels initial with gradual increase.

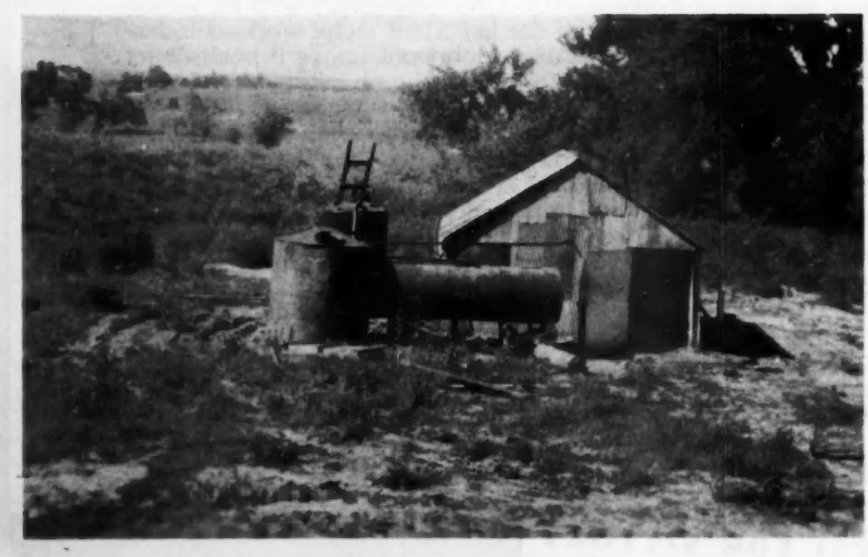
Gradual development has now brought the number of wells drilled to 13 water inputs and 7 oil wells, part of which have not been affected by the flood because of recent drilling. Oil production has reached 36 barrels and daily input of water from 200 to 300 barrels. The peak of production is not expected for some time, and is likely to attain a 1/5 ratio or better at the peak.

Economics of this flood is at a figure lower than most operators are able to maintain, due to elimination of all non-essentials and the use of good used equipment instead of the usual new material on most floods. Drilling has been the major item of expense. Installation of necessary machinery and lines have been accomplished at a low cost. Total average cost of development has been less than $350 per acre. Low initial and maintenance costs have allowed the project to pay its way and show an early profit.

During the summer of this year original water supply failed and the operators changed to surface water which, of course, has to be treated to precipitate suspended matter and destroy a harmful bacterium growth which occurs in surface water as a thallophytic plant destitute of chlorophyl deriving nourishment from organic compounds as a fungus, slime or algae, to the extent that pore stoppage would occur in the sand if not destroyed at the surface.

Increased cost of water supply is later to be more than set aside by allowing the wells to flow instead of the present method of pumping. That the wells will flow is already a proven fact since several old abandoned wells have had to be replugged to stop oil from flowing out on the ground. One well in particular flowed so much oil to the surface that it has been reclaimed as a flowing well and has produced some 300 barrels of oil within a few weeks.

This project and many others have proved that shallow water flooding in Northeast Kansas are paying investments when economy is the watchword of production procedure.



Glen Seaborn's water-flood plant and outside pressure water filter

Congress May Consider Crude-Oil Prices

By A. R. McTEE, Staff Writer

WITH recommendations for an increase in the price of crude oil before it from various committees and agencies concerned with the matter, Congress may give consideration to the problem. For several weeks before adjournment, agitation for the advance in price had reached fever heat with numerous governmental groups, but action never got beyond the hearing and fact-finding stage. A great mass of evidence was accumulated supporting the recommendations, ranging from requests from isolated independent producers to a direct request for such an increase by PAW Administrator Ickes.

Since Congress adjourned a few weeks ago, there has been no improvement in the situation as regards the supply of oil. On the contrary, chances for finding new reserves immediately to bolster the diminishing stocks of crude appear more remote daily. With the year two thirds gone, there is hardly a chance that the 4500 wildcat wells requested by PAW last spring will be drilled. Discoveries from wildcatting during the first eight months have been comparatively negligible when considered in the light of a substantial reserve supply. The constantly rising demand for motor fuels, fuel oil, and the multitude of other commodities from oil, by the military forces of the Allies, makes it imperative that every possible step be taken to find more oil.

Price is not the only factor in speeding up exploration for new reserves, but it is certainly one of the crucial ones. As has been stressed by all groups dealing with the problem, there is a vital relationship between the return which will occur if oil is found and the loss involved if it is not. As pointed out by H. C. Wiess, president of Humble Oil & Refining Company, in his recently published article, "Crisis in Crude Oil?", "The cost of exploration and wildcat drilling has increased substantially in the past few years, particularly due to the deeper drilling which must be undertaken in many areas in order to test prospects. The return from the discovery of new oil has been reduced by the decreasing margin between operating expenses and the increasing taxes on the one hand, and price on the other.

"It is impossible to predict," Wiess continues, "what success would be realized in finding oil if more favorable factors, such as higher prices or lower taxes were put into effect, but past experience has indicated that such a stimulus would improve discoveries. Therefore, if as a matter of national policy, it is decided that the petroleum industry should seek to increase its maximum production at an efficient rate to the point where it can satisfy all military and civilian demands without restriction, then the necessary action must be taken to stimulate new discoveries. On the other hand, if the changes required to encourage exploration are considered inflationary, action must be taken to meet the situation by added imports or by restricting civilian demand so that the total demand can be met with the present maximum production at an efficient rate. The alternatives are clear, and a decision must be made as a matter of national policy."

Direct appeal has been made to the President by a number of state officials and agencies, chief among them the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Conservation Board of Montana.

In a letter directed to President Roosevelt, Governor Martin of Pennsylvania substantiated earlier recommendations by PAW, that an increase in price would be a step in the right direction to stimulate increased crude production and preserve a major resource. The governor urged that the raise be placed into effect immediately "before the situation reaches a point where our war program and civilian economy may be endangered." "It is necessary," he said, "that a higher price for oil be paid to the producer to provide funds for new wells, wildcatting, secondary recovery and rehabilitation of new existing wells."

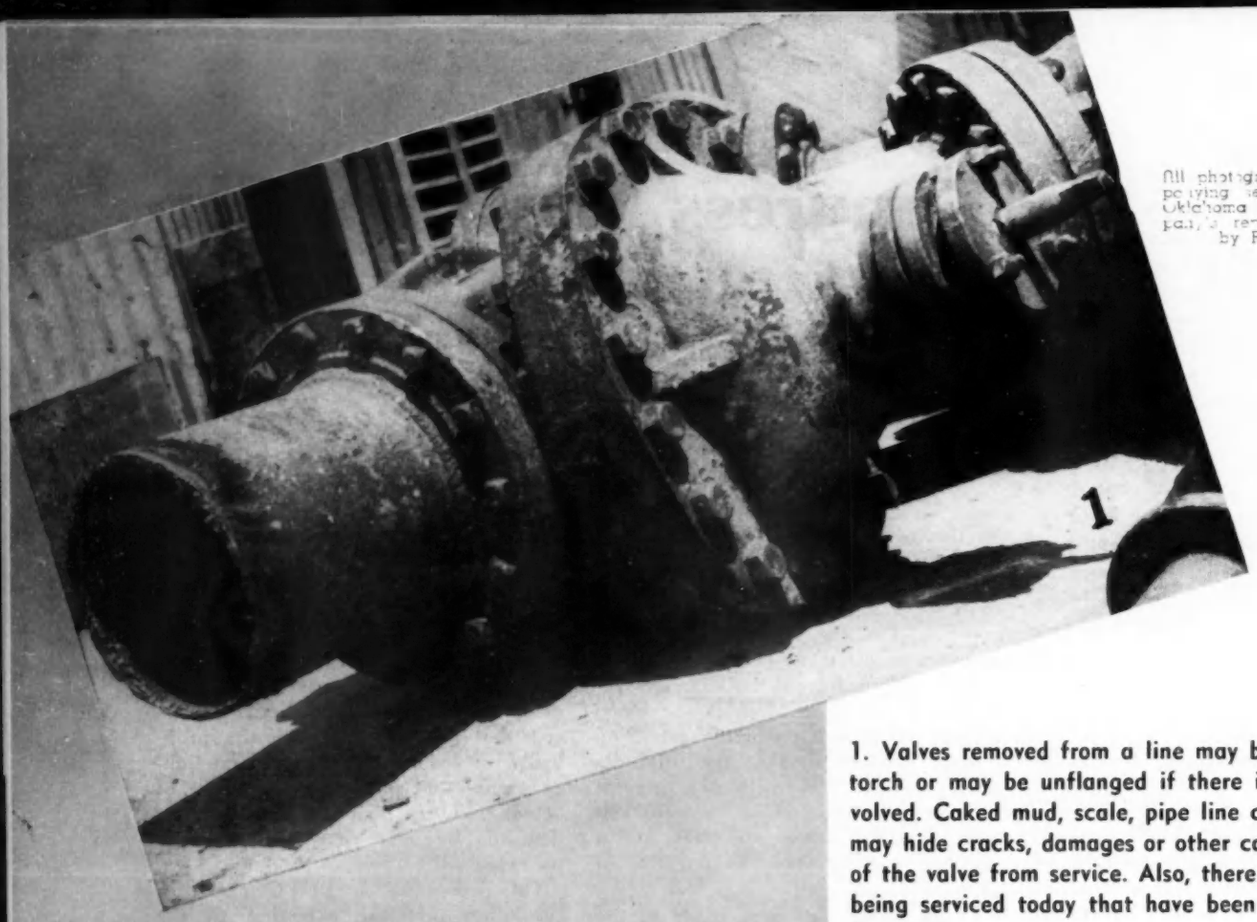
The Montana Oil Conservation Board put a strong case before the President and stated that "oil production in all Montana fields has been 20 to 25 percent below market requirements for essential uses in Montana, Canada, Washington and Idaho, throughout 1943. Study of current reports of operations indicates no prospects for material improvement under present conditions."

Northwest reserves are ample to supply any imaginable regional demand, in the opinion of the board, but will not be available in the present emergency unless more wells are drilled. Inland district shortages and civilian shortages in the Northwest cannot be much more reduced without destructive effects on all productive activities, according to the board. Imports from South America cannot possibly relieve inland shortages as the board sees it.

At the last meeting of District 2 Production Committee, the belief was reiterated that a crude price raise must be had. "It is an accepted fact that unless an immediate increase in crude oil price ceilings is made effective to assist the industry in solving its problems, the industry will be several hundred thousand barrels a day short of actual military and essential civilian demands by next year," the committee reported.

On September 7, PIWC passed a resolution directing attention to the petroleum plight of the nation. Full blame is placed on "an arbitrary and inadequate price ceiling which has been established and maintained contrary to the considered judgment of the petroleum industry, and of the Petroleum Administration for War, to whom the President delegated the responsibility of providing adequate petroleum products." The council called for an immediate and substantial increase in the price of petroleum and its products. Viewed in the light of recent developments, "a price that might have been adequate months ago is now inadequate. The inexcusable delay in granting proper price increases from the abnormally low level at which they were frozen has occasioned loss of manpower to other industries, loss of productive capacity, increased difficulties in the discovery and production of petroleum and accentuated restrictions on the use of its products for essential civilian and industrial needs. The national interest is not now being properly safeguarded and remedial steps must be taken without further delay."

That the crude-price problem may be high on the Congressional aggenda is indicated by a recent statement by Wirt Franklin, special PAW representative, when he said, "The crude-price question will be settled favorably in the very near future." Such a statement coming from a PAW official should be based on more than opinion. He gave as a basis for his prediction, conferences with men in Washington, whose names cannot be disclosed at this time.



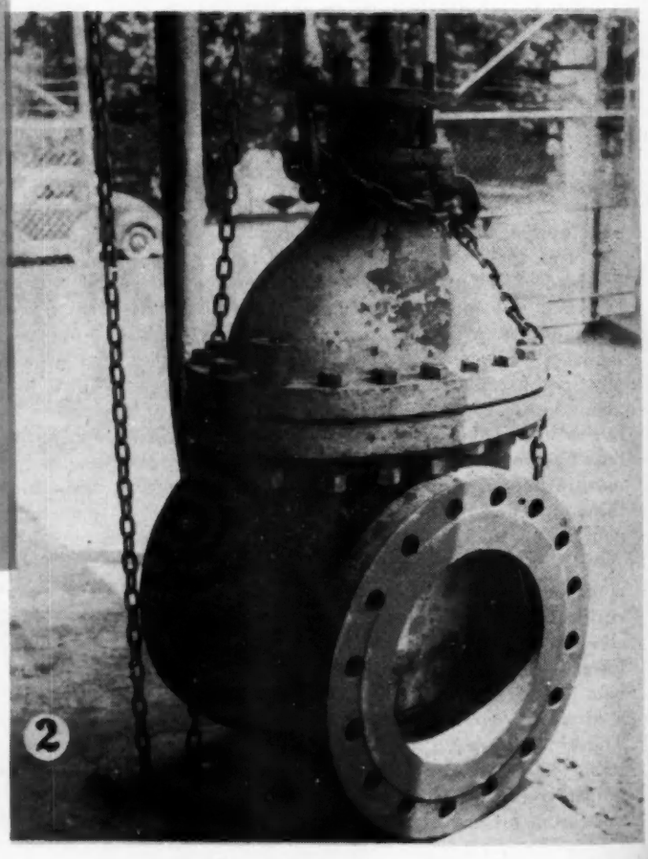
All photographs in the accompanying series were taken at Oklahoma Natural Gas Company's repair depot in Tulsa by Ruth Canaday.

1. Valves removed from a line may be cut off with a torch or may be unflanged if there is no salvage involved. Caked mud, scale, pipe line coatings and rust may hide cracks, damages or other causes for removal of the valve from service. Also, there are many valves being serviced today that have been in dead storage for years.

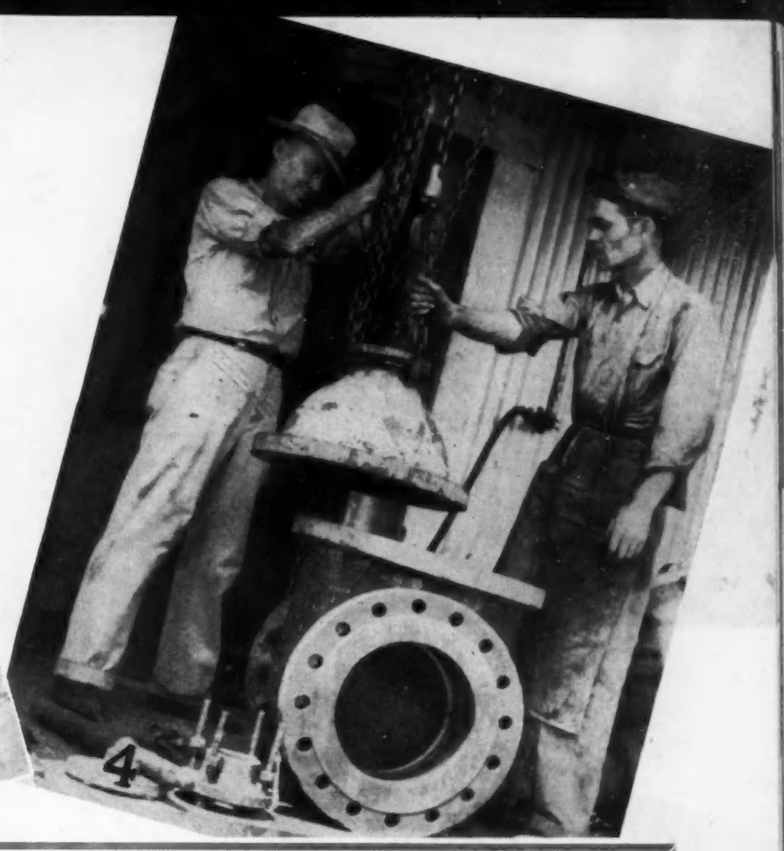
Putting *New Life* in Old Gate Valves

NEW STYLES and new practices in the petroleum industry now include the very practical art of extending the life of equipment and parts far past their previous normal span of usefulness. No tool, no machine, no instrument is now condemned as totally unfit for further use until it has been rigidly inspected and found beyond salvage.

Valves, little and big; globe, pinch, needle, gate...are all carefully reconditioned and put back in A-1 shape. Sometimes they are brought into the shops in bad shape. But when worked over, they can be returned to even the most exacting line requirements.



2. Cleaning up is the first step in putting a large valve back into serviceable condition. A strong solution of hot caustic does the job quickly, efficiently, without any danger to metal surfaces by the chemical wash. A final brushing may be needed to remove the last vestiges of dirt or rust. A complete and accurate examination of the outside of the valve is not possible until it has been cleaned thoroughly.

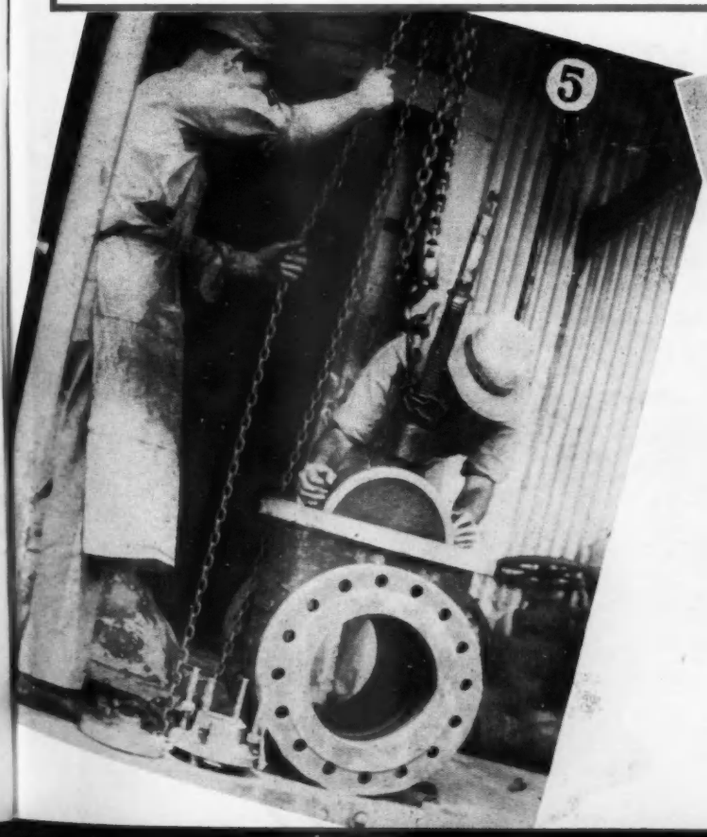


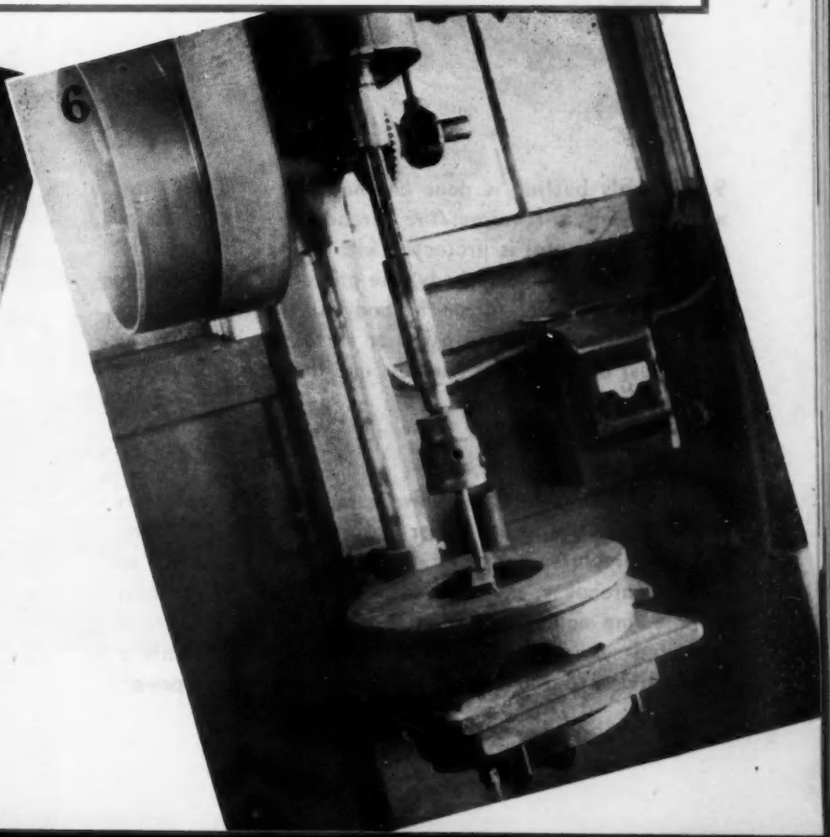
3. The third function is to break the valve down. Instead of a ratchet wrench and a back-up, an air wrench is quicker and has sufficient power to twist off the bolts if they are "frozen" in place. Here the bonnet comes off. Stuffing box, stem and packing gland have already been removed.

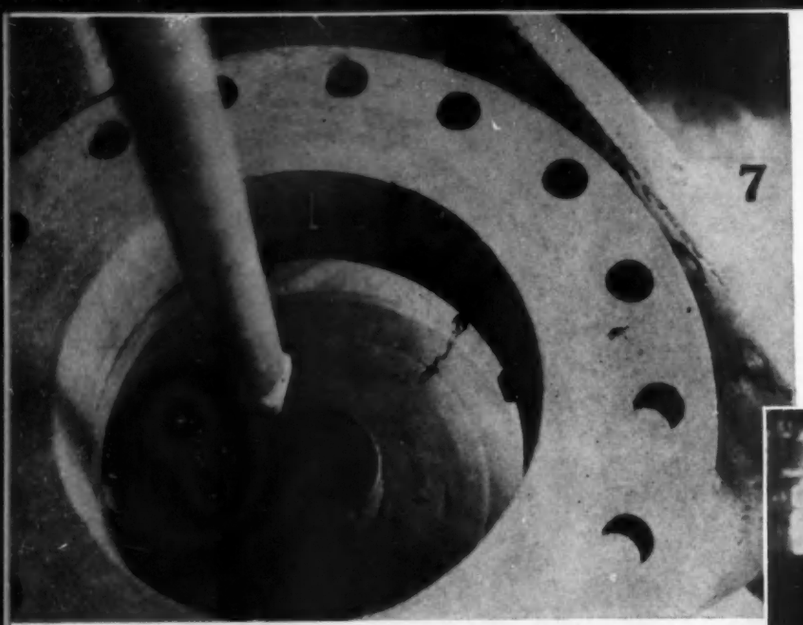
4. The bonnet is lifted off. A swinging crane mounted to work from the center to both sides of the repair shop eliminates the necessity of heavy lifting and speeds operations. The valve is now "down" and reconditioning is begun with an internal inspection.

5. The stem provides the carrier for the gates. It is returned to position in the valve to engage the gates, and the assembly is then lifted clear. All that remains is the valve body proper. The parts are now dis-assembled.

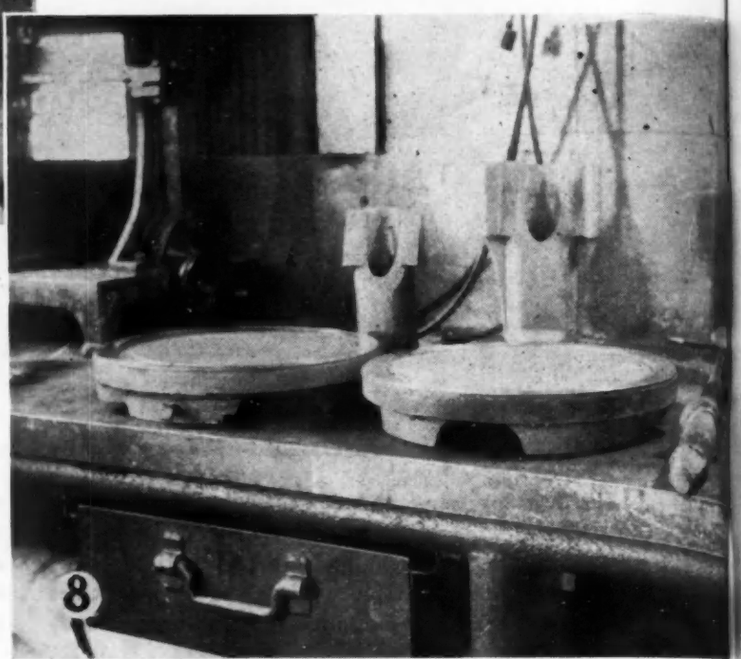
6. The drill press is used to reface bronze seating rings. An emery cloth faced circular tool is constructed and attached to the press. An important adjunct to this operation is the universal joint incorporated in the drill press shaft, which allows the required flexibility of motion.







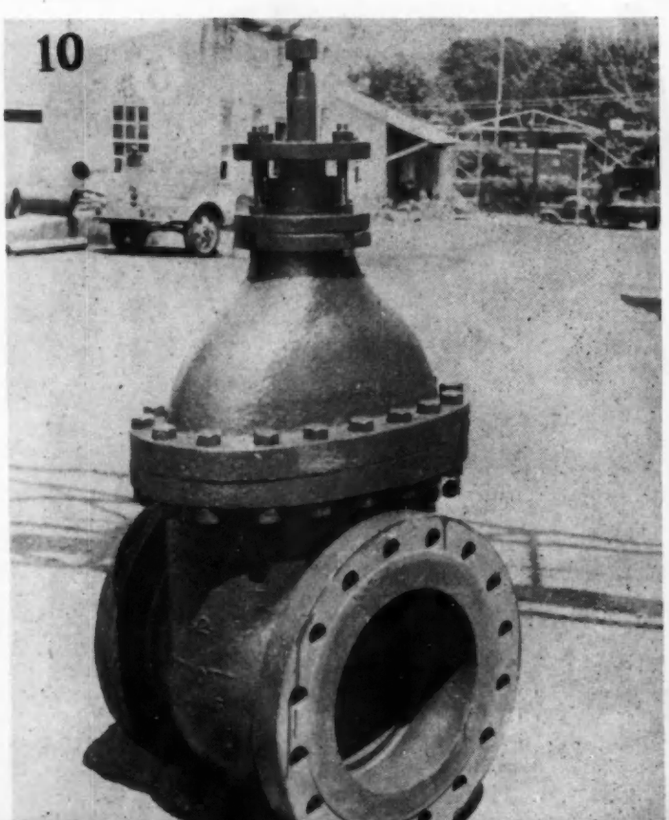
7. Another tool is used to hold the emery cloth against the rings in the body of the valve. Inserted through the open bonnet aperture, the circular metal plate is put into position, and is driven by the drill press shaft. The position of the valve body is reversed to face the other contact surface. Depending upon the required refinishing of the seats, coarse or fine emery cloth is used with the final operation being made with "Double O." No water, oil or other cutting lubricant is used.



8. After the various parts have been cleaned, inspected, and repaired to satisfaction, they are immediately protected with metal primer. This coat protects the valve between the repair depot and the line to which it is being forwarded, or if it is earmarked for the warehouse, the coat is protection against rust and corrosion.

9. The only buffing is done on the bolts or stem. After what buffing is required, the threads of both are oiled and exposed metal is protected with a red metal primer. In the case of the valve body, the primer is applied inside and out immediately after the body is cleaned. This prevents any immediate corrosion or surface oxidation. The stem must be tested for trueness and any "kin" corrected or a replacement made.

10. The job complete, the valve is repainted in the colors of the firm. It is tested under water pressure to twice its working pressure. Ready either for immediate service or for the warehouse, the valve is one of the most important of pipe line equipment units it is possible to return to unlimited service. Every reconditioned valve represents a worthwhile saving in critical materials and in man power.



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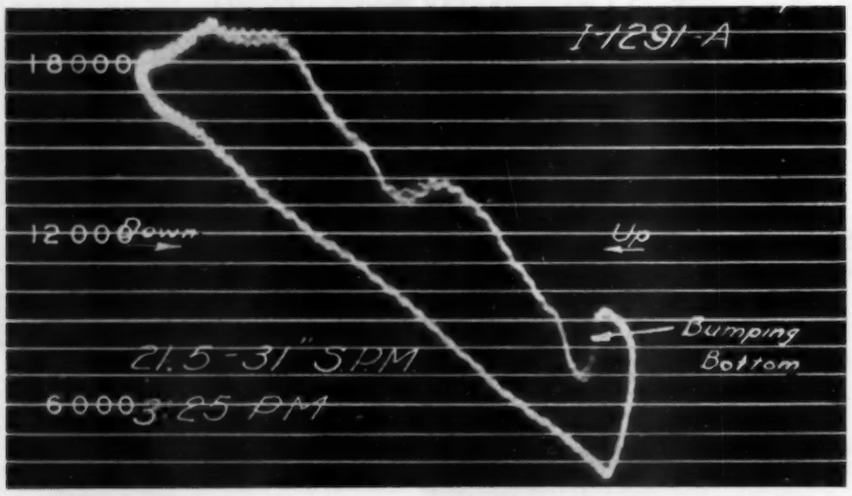
Efficient Plunger Travel In Oil-Well Pumping

The pump plunger is the heart of the pumping system and can operate poorly or efficiently. Inefficient operation usually follows lack of information

By FRANK BRIGGS

TOO often, the performance of the pump at the bottom of the well is given but slight consideration. Merely displacing oil from the pay sand to the surface is no indication that maximum efficiency of the pump or the greatest capabilities of fluid production are obtained. The pump plunger is the heart of the pumping system; it can operate poorly or efficiently. The operation of an inefficient system is usually the result of lack of information.

A poorly operating pump compares very well with that old jalopy, knocking its way down the road, drinking up gasoline and oil—limping into port on one lung. It's inefficient, and so is the gas-locked, valve-leaky, pounding pump in the oil well. Gas-locked pumps, although operating just as fast as any other pump, dribble out only a few gallons of oil where barrels should be produced. A well that has 'pumped-off' usually pounds out a shock load that over stresses the rods. The ball-and-seat valves may leak, yet fluid still reaches the surface through the pumping action. All these factors cause low efficiency; under-travel of the plunger due to any one of numerous causes is just as potent in maintaining a low pumping efficiency. It's hard to tell what's happening at the pump, perhaps a mile underground, but it can be done.

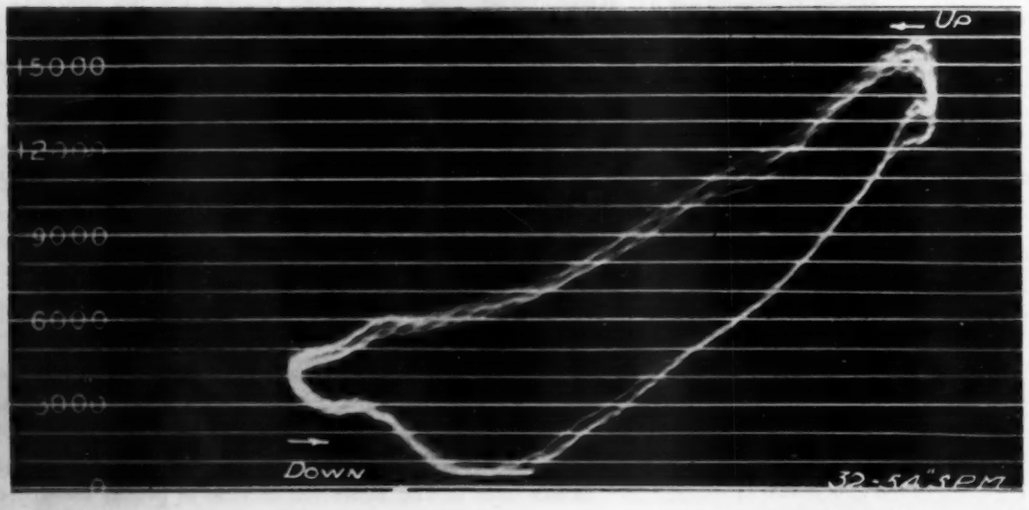


Characteristic polished rod load curve (above) indicating plunger under-travel. In this case, under-travel was caused by excessive rod stretch due to the fluid load on the large plunger (4¾" diameter) being out of proportion with the size rods used. Remedy was made by substituting a smaller plunger.

Plunger Travel Determination

Perhaps the most simple method of determining the general performance of the pump is that involving the application of a dynamometer to the polished rod. This gives a polished-rod-load curve from which such plunger characteristics as under-travel, over-travel, fluid pounds, frictional restriction, and others may be recognized.

Working in combination in these studies is the apparent volumetric efficiency; it is an indicator of trouble if the computed figure is low but does not put the finger on the specific cause. For instance, from the amount of fluid produced by the normal operation of the surface unit for 24 hours, say the ap-



Typical over-travel load curve. Note that direction of slope is opposite to that of under-travel.

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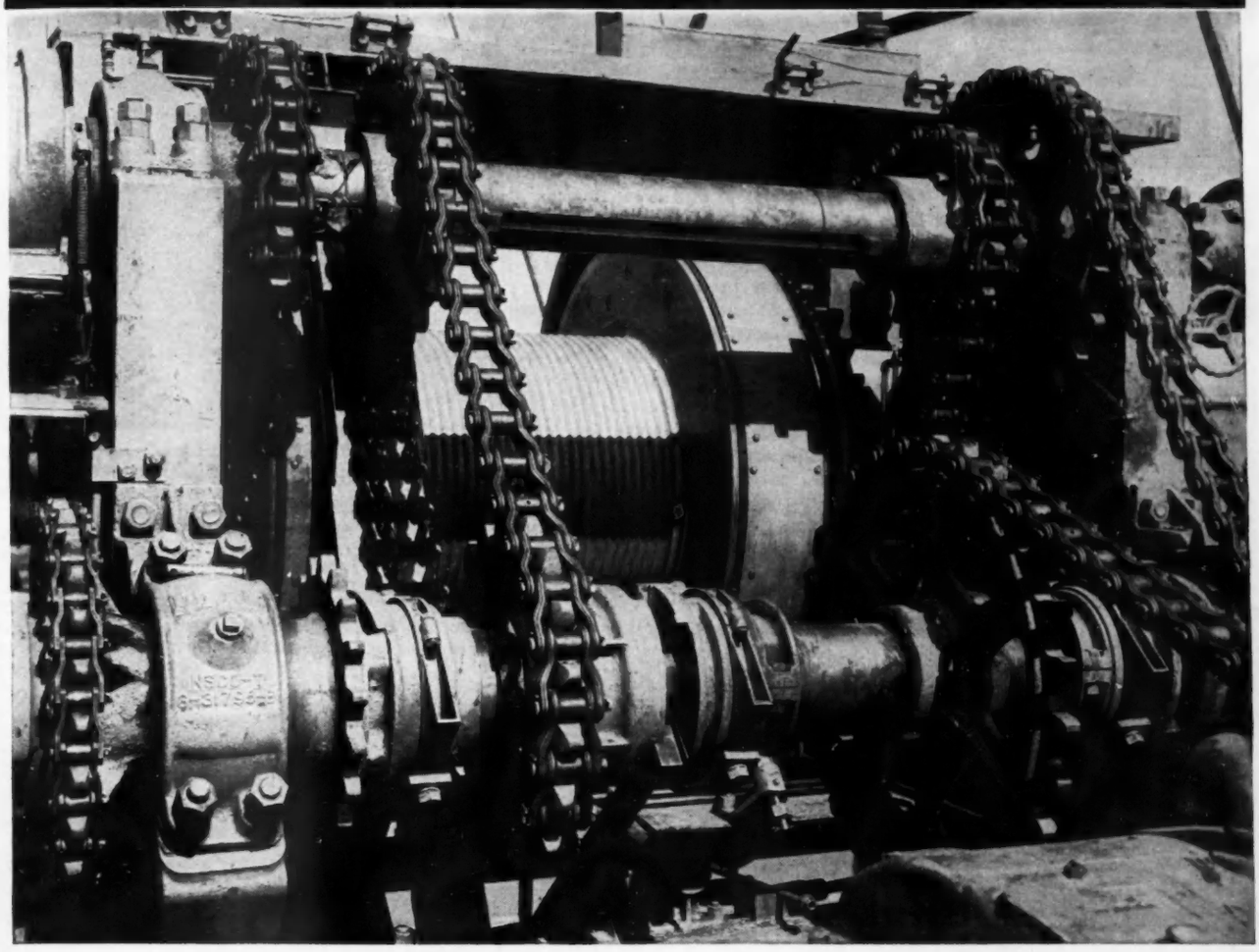

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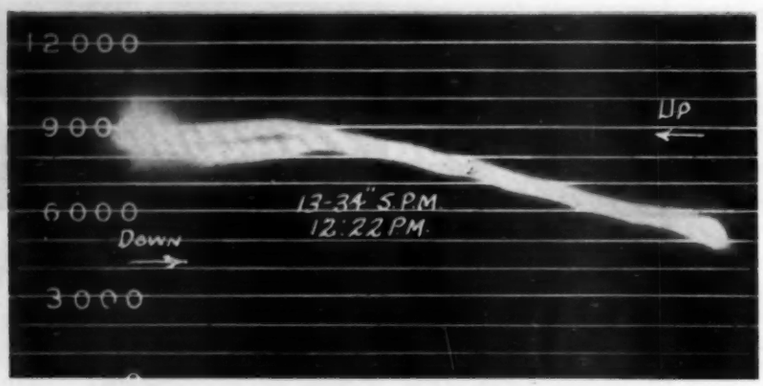


A gas-locked working barrel is indicated by this type of load curve. The fact that the curve contains practically no area within its boundaries indicates that no work is being done by the pump.

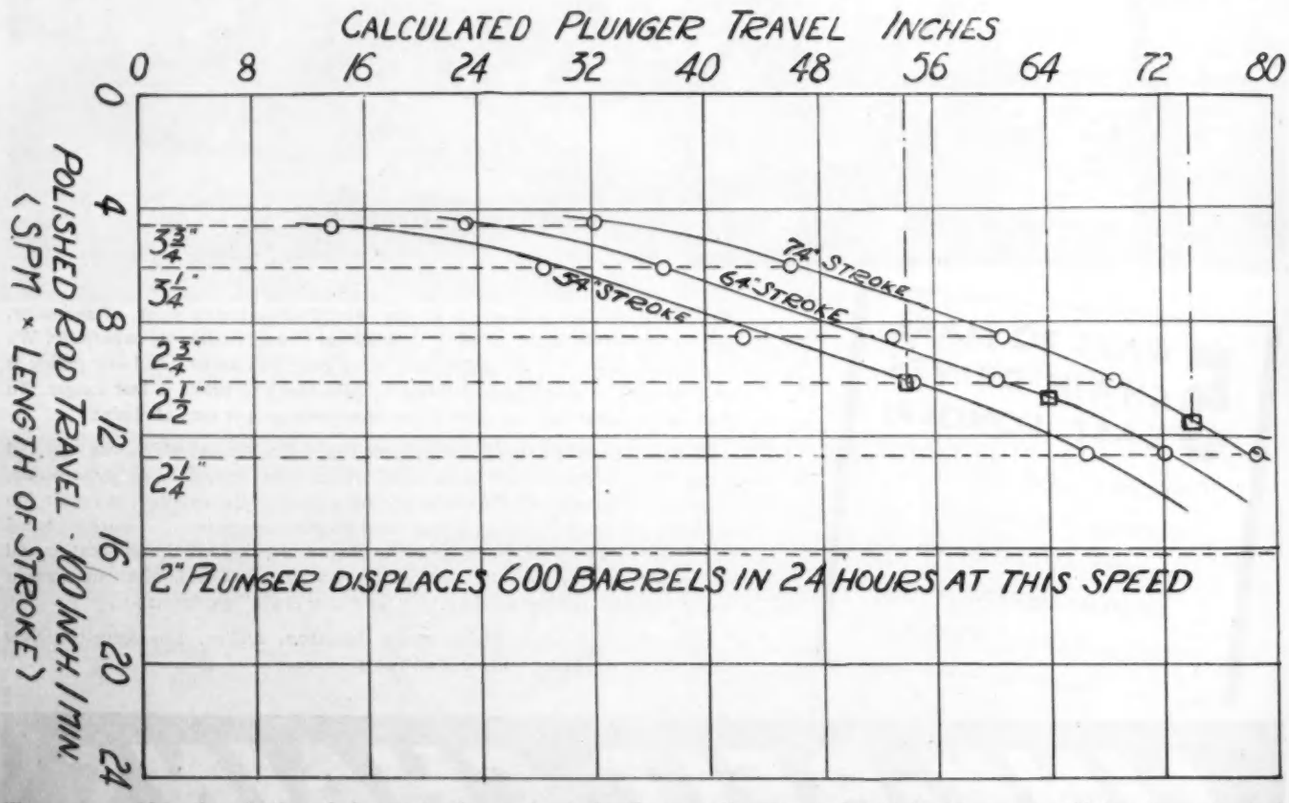
parent volumetric efficiency* was found to be only 35 percent. Good operation usually is indicated by at least 70 percent thus it is known by this low figure that sufficient fluid to fill the barrel each stroke is not available or that the length of plunger stroke is much less than the surface stroke.

It is then a process of elimination, trial and error. If the fluid is not in the hole in sufficient quantity to fill the working barrel or is restricted from entering because of gas-lock or other impediments, a fluid pound (felt in the polished rod or easily seen in the dynamometer load curve) is the simple indication of this condition. Improvement of this condition is another story.

If the cause of the low efficiency is definitely not due to lack of fluid in the barrel, then the elimination process is carried on to the investigation of restriction to plunger movement. If the load curve has a characteristic slope up in the direction of the upstroke movement, plunger under-travel is suggested. The load curve obtains this characteristic shape from the fact that, if the plunger is restricted in its movement up as the beam moves up, the only member of the system that "gives" is the rod string—which stretches. As the beam then moves up, the rods are stretched more and more, thus constantly increasing the load at the polished rod. At the end of the upstroke, the rods are stretched the maximum; as the beam goes down, the stretch is released and the load is constantly relieved to the bottom of the stroke.

As there are a number of conditions that may be responsible for plunger under-travel, elimination by trial and error develops further. A tight fit between the cups on the plunger and the liner of the working barrel could easily cause under-travel. The only way to determine this is to pull the pump and look for worn zones, replace with more loosely working parts. Cork-screwed tubing may cause excessive friction with the rod string, thus also restricting the plunger motion. A strain on the tubing may eliminate this condition. Just as prevalent in the cause of plunger under-travel is a force not attributed to friction: it is the result of using sucker rods too small for the fluid loads imposed by a large plunger. In this case, the system is very elastic and the surface motion may be taken up mainly as stretch in the rod string. In a simi-

*This efficiency deserves the word "apparent" because it is based on the measure of the surface stroke—rather than the actual plunger stroke. It is the actual production over the theoretical displacement of the pump.



These curves aid in the selection of the proper plunger size to handle a specific amount of fluid. In this example, 600 barrels per day is the amount of fluid desired; the plunger travel for the various sizes of plungers operated at a speed that will theoretically displace this amount is plotted against the polished-rod-travel-per-minute. Opposite the polished-rod-travel-per-minute, the plunger size capable of displacing 600 barrels at this operation is marked. Note that the points at which polished rod and plunger travel are (theoretically) equal (marked by squares) lies between the lines designating the 2½- and 2¼-inch plungers. Thus the optimum choice may be a 2½-inch plunger.

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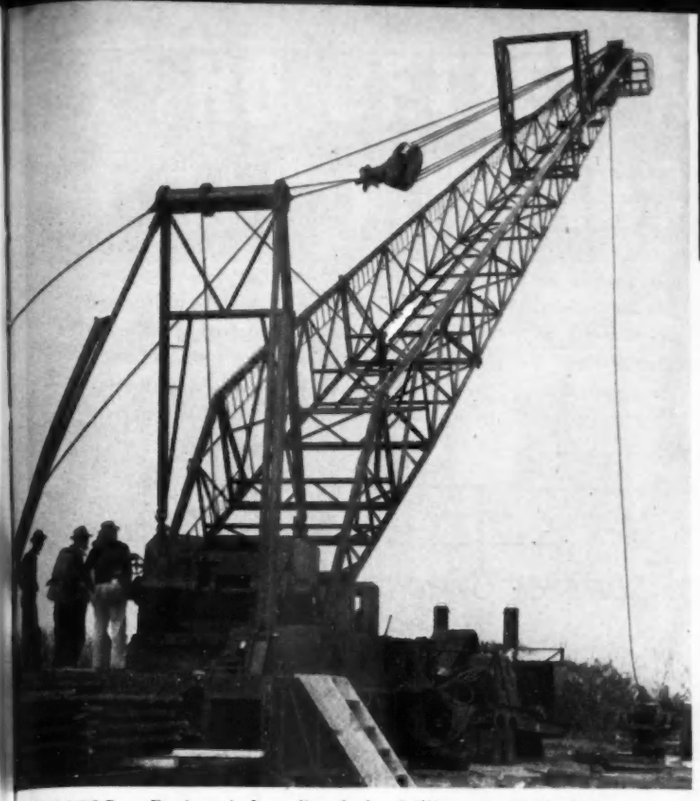
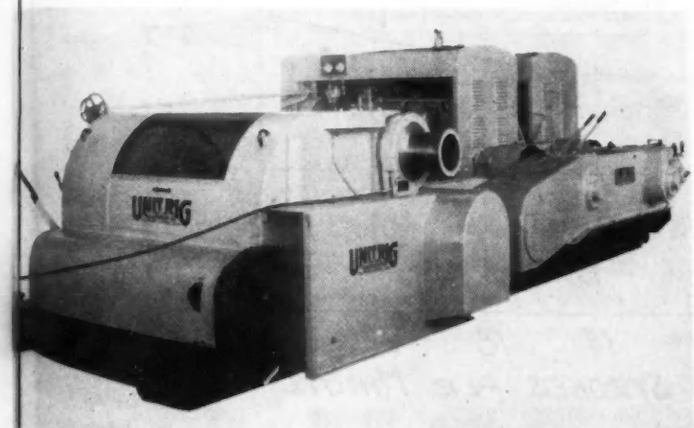
Mistakes are costlier now than during pre-war days — be sure to check the specifications and field performance of UNIT RIG before purchasing your next drilling or well-servicing unit. Catalog will be sent on request.



MOTORIG — Designed for slim hole drilling to 7500 feet. Built to truck or trailer dimensions and made a part of same for strength and to minimize weight. When mounted on a truck the drilling rig engines also furnish power for transporting through UNIT RIG'S AIR-O-MATIC Clutch and a right angled gear box.

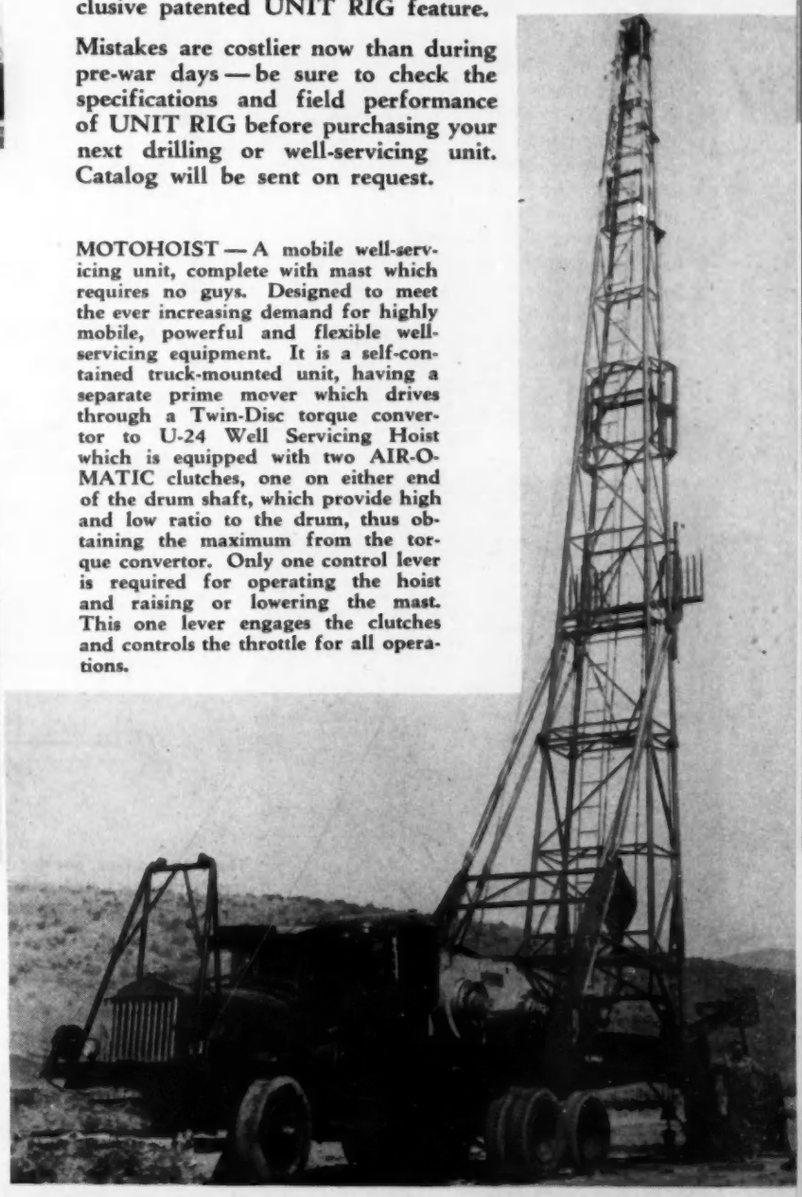
The complete drilling rig embodies a trailer on which are mounted the slush pumps and auxiliary unit. On the drilling truck or trailer and pump trailer, are carried the two lower sections of the 122 foot mast. The upper section is carried by an auxiliary truck.



U-10 SPITFIRE rotary rig is a streamlined, six speed friction clutch driven unit. It is extremely efficient and economical for 3,000 to 7,000 foot drilling when powered with one, two or three engines with 450 h. p. recommended.

The draw works, and the transmission are in the same housing which is welded to the main base and on which the engines, with the compound system, are mounted. Each engine is equipped with an air compressor to operate UNIT RIG'S AIR-O-MATIC friction clutches, and to furnish air for charging the slush pump air chamber. The air receiver tanks are tubular cross members welded to the main base. With this arrangement, the entire assembly, in most cases including prime movers, can be transported in a single load on a truck bed or truck and trailer — ready to operate when set on location.

MOTOHOIST — A mobile well-servicing unit, complete with mast which requires no guys. Designed to meet the ever increasing demand for highly mobile, powerful and flexible well-servicing equipment. It is a self-contained truck-mounted unit, having a separate prime mover which drives through a Twin-Disc torque convertor to U-24 Well Servicing Hoist which is equipped with two AIR-O-MATIC clutches, one on either end of the drum shaft, which provide high and low ratio to the drum, thus obtaining the maximum from the torque convertor. Only one control lever is required for operating the hoist and raising or lowering the mast. This one lever engages the clutches and controls the throttle for all operations.



SPITFIRE
MOTORIG
MOTOHOIST

all are equipped with

AIR-O-MATIC CLUTCHES

UNIT RIG & EQUIPMENT CO.
TULSA OKLAHOMA U.S.A.

lar category, the length of pumping stroke on the surface may be too short for the depth at which the pump is set. Here again the surface motion is absorbed principally by rod stretch, leaving very little to move the plunger. These latter conditions, being operational malpractices, are easily remedied and should be investigated before those conditions that may involve considerable work and expense in solving.

Should the actual length of plunger stroke be desired, methods are available for obtaining this data. It can be measured by means of the bottom-hole dynagraph, which involves pulling and rerunning both tubing and rods, or the length may be computed by reliable formulae. It may also be plotted graphically from the dynamometer card.

Involving mathematical calculation, the determination of plunger travel may be made on pumping wells through the use of formulae derived by considering the pumping system as a spring and following the vibratory principles of such a device. The latest derivation involves both a combination of these basic principles and empirical data found through the study of an actual pumping system. The Langer formula for finding the theoretical plunger travel checks closely with the measured plunger travel of the experimental well. The effective plunger stroke equals:

$$S/R - 24\ L\ W_{od}/E - (1/A_r + 1/A_t)$$

This, however, is equivalent to the approximate value:

$$\frac{S}{\text{Cos } (0.0004\ LN)^\circ} - \frac{W_{od}\ L}{2(10)^6}\left(\frac{1}{A_r} - \frac{1}{A_t}\right)$$

Where

S equals polished rod stroke in inches
W_{od} equals weight of net fluid column on total area of plunger
L equals length of rod string in feet
A_r equals cross-sectional area of sucker rods in square inches.
A_t equals cross-sectional area of tubing in square inches
N equals number of operating strokes per minute

The first term is the only difficult expression. It is found by this sequence:

$$\text{Cos } (0.0004\ LN)^\circ = 1 - x^2/2 + x^4/24$$

Where

$$x = \frac{0.0004\ LN}{57.3}$$

Comparison of the measured plunger stroke, as obtained by the bottom-hole dynagraph, with the calculated results for the same surface stroke, show how closely the theoretical values follow the actual.

Optimum Conditions of Operation

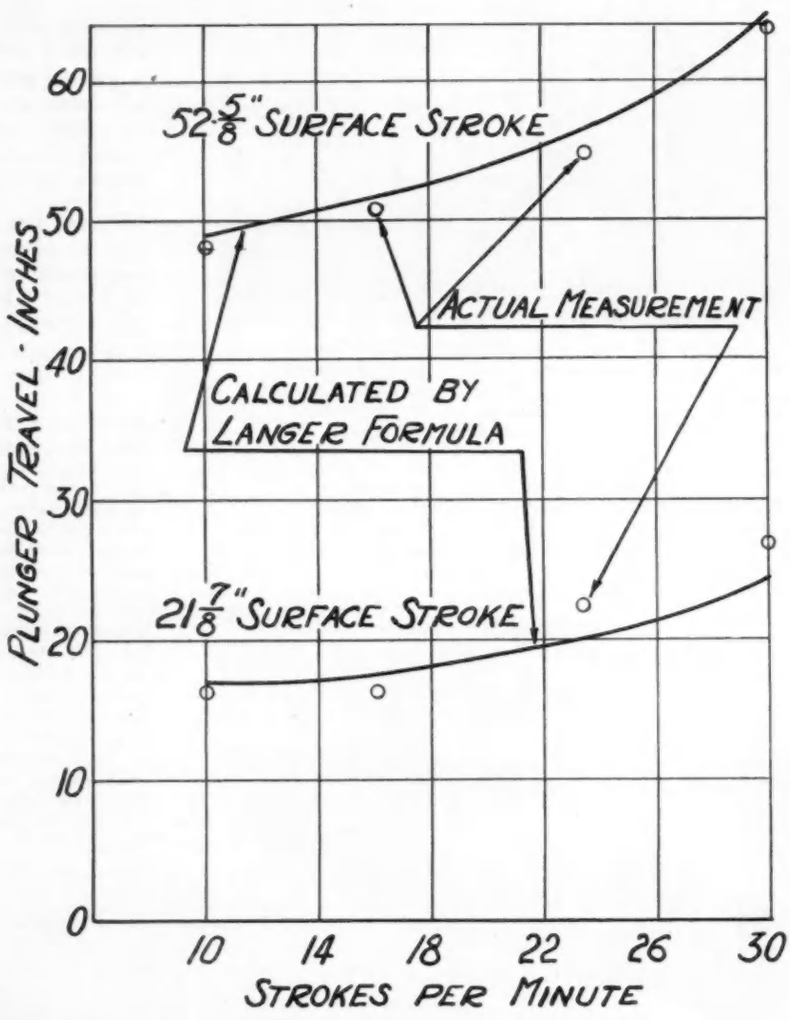
After the elimination of any existing detrimental pumping conditions, there still remains the question of the optimum operation of the pumping well. What size pump? How fast to operate? What length of pumping stroke? What size rods? Each may vary from field to field, and the usual practice of "following the leader" in selecting sizes and choosing operational practices from that instituted by early operators in that field may or may not be best.

In selecting a certain size plunger to pump a well, consideration should be given to the amount of production to be raised, the size rods to be used, as well as the normal operation.

Consider an example: it is desired to produce 600 barrels of fluid per day. This is held constant; the variables which will always produce (theoretically) this volume by assuming a constant volumetric efficiency, are plunger size, speed of operation and length of surface stroke. Using the calculated plunger travel, a value may be obtained for each change in the variables. From this information, curves of calculated plunger travel vs polished rod travel can be plotted for each length of pumping stroke. Because the volume has been held constant, the plunger sizes that give this constant volume (at the rate of polished-rod travel listed) can be superimposed over these curves.

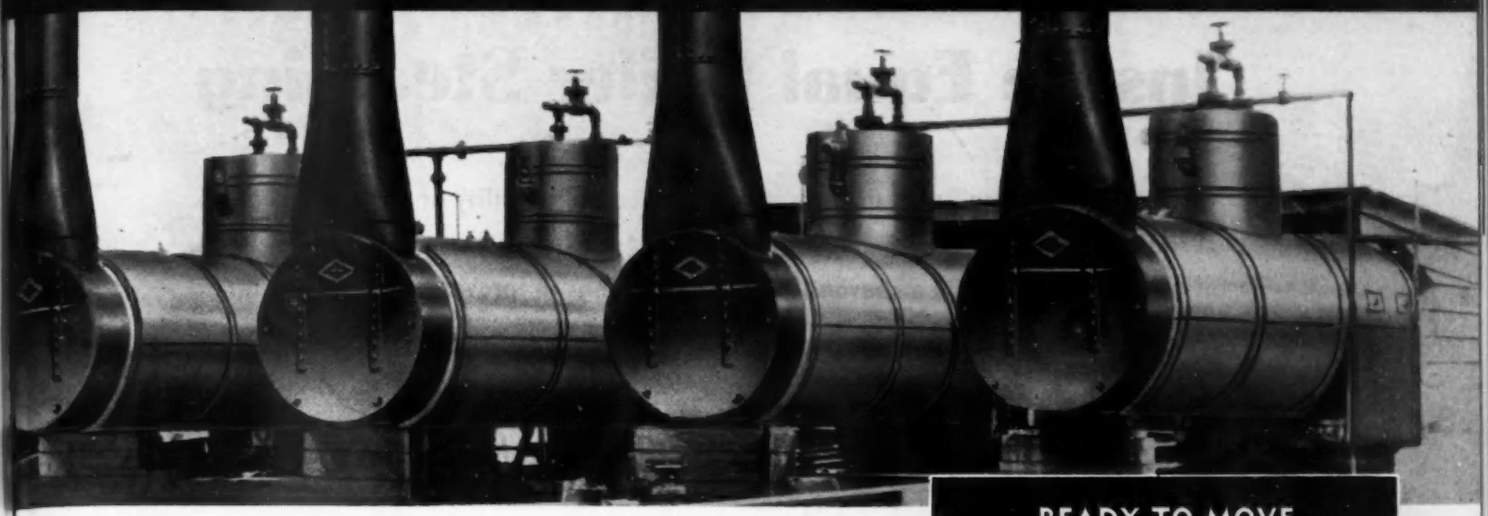
By holding the volume constant, each size plunger has a definite speed and length of stroke that will displace this definite volume of 600 barrels per day. Therefore by imposing these plunger sizes over the polished-rod travel that makes the desired volume, the optimum plunger size can be chosen by selecting the one that produces almost equal travel with the polished rod. From the calculated curves, a 2½-inch plunger would do this for all three lengths of strokes shown.

The selection of the optimum speed depends upon load also; therefore a consideration must also be given to this factor. The lowest possible load for a certain range of speeds is obtained by operating at the speed that produces stress waves out-of-phase with the natural vibrations of the rod string.



These two curves, one for a 52⅝-inch stroke and the other for a 21⅞-inch stroke, show how closely the calculated values for plunger travel approximate the actual measurements, as obtained with a bottom-hole dynagraph. Dralle and Lamberger determined these tests and actual values.

NO BETTER WAY TO EXTEND BOILER LIFE, INCREASE EFFICIENCY



LUCEY STEEL JACKETED BOILER INSULATION

To America's oil men goes the job of producing the "life-blood of the Allied offensive". That means that boilers today must serve extra years, and with greater efficiency. And there is no better way to do just that than installing Lucey Steel Jacketed Boiler Insulation. It makes any boiler a better boiler; conserves fuel and power, means steadier, more efficient steaming. Moreover, Lucey Insulation is good protection for the investment you now have in boilers.

Lucey Insulation casing consists of 1/16" thick steel shell, lined with 2" thick blanket of Eagle-Pitcher Mineral Wool Insulation, with 3/4" air space next to boiler. The 16 sections are easily installed after boiler is set up. Held in place by adjustable steel bands; easily removable for boiler inspection or repairs.

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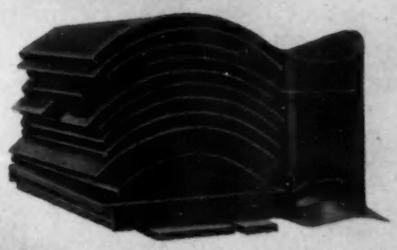

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Ten Percent Greater Boiler Efficiency.
Saving in Fuel — 10% and up.
One-Third Less Pressure Drop — Steadier Steaming.
Pays for itself in one year through savings.
Returns 580% on Investment in 3 years.
Effect of Weather Conditions Negligible.
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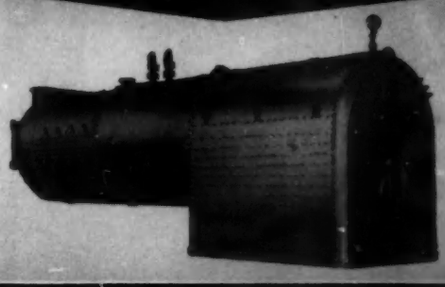
"WHEREVER THERE'S OIL"



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Lucey Products Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Frick-Reid Supply Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Houston Oil Field Material Company, Inc., Houston, Texas
Murray-Brooks Hardware Co., Ltd., Lake Charles, Louisiana
Petroleum Equipment Co., Los Angeles, California

Export ★

Lucey Export Corporation,
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New York, N. Y.,
Broad Street House, E. C. 2,
London, England

Balanced Fuel Distribution Lines Insure Equal Boiler Steaming

Problem of "loafing" unit may be directly traced to inability of burners to obtain sufficient fuel for economic firing, with result that evaporation rate suffers and other units are pushed beyond desirable rating to provide necessary steam

ONE of the problems of steam drilling rigs is why one of a set of three or more supposedly identical boilers will fire harder or scale faster, require more water, or otherwise operate differently from its mates. Although several possible causes exist for this condition, faulty fuel distribution, especially on gas-fired boilers, is by far the most likely and most prevalent one.

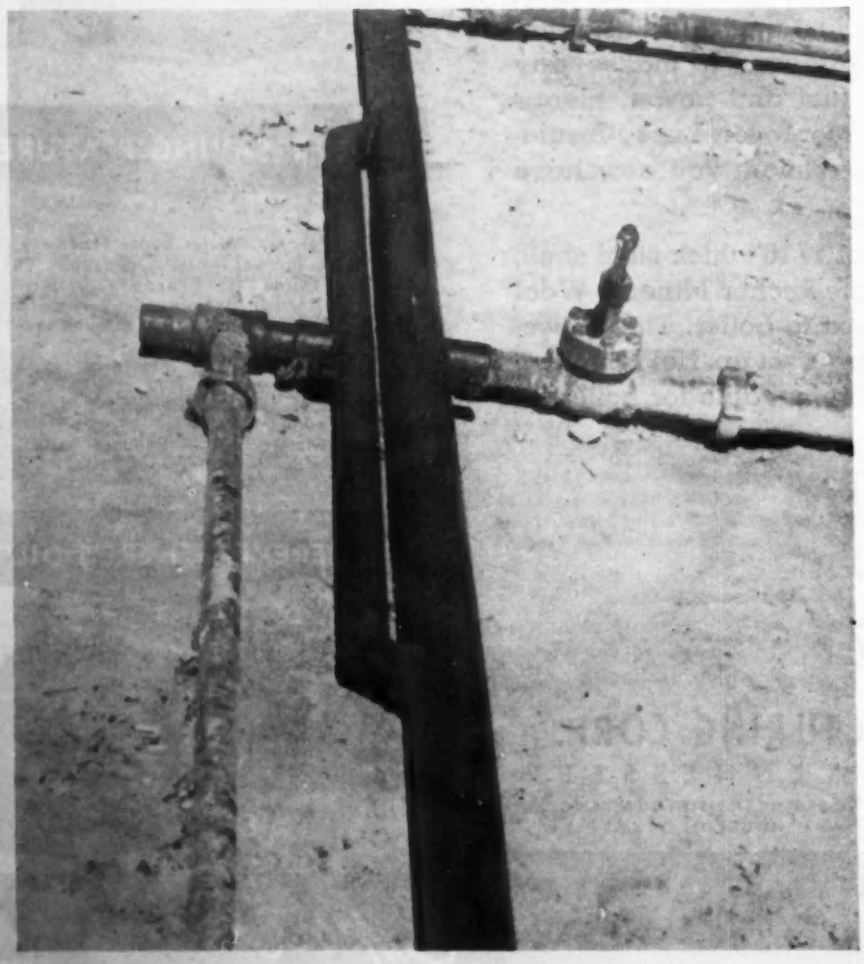
Checking on installation shows, when this condition of irregular steaming rates exists, the boiler nearest the fuel in'et—or closest to fuel supply source—receives the greatest volume of gas under the highest pressure. This condition, depending upon the type of burner used, may either increase or decrease that boiler's steaming power in comparison to the others in the set.

By designing a gas header which provides equidistant flow length from gas main inlet to each of the burner stubs or fuel leads, in exactly the same manner in which the inlet manifold on an automobile engine is laid out, the gas is delivered to the separate boilers under the same pressure, and without the volume being decreased by the flow to a nearer unit.

The same gas line as normally supplied is used for tying in to the boilers, with the usual unions, valves and fittings. At the point opposite the central boiler—of a setting of three—the incoming gas, instead of entering the distribution line and thus having a straight path into the burner of the central unit, enters a cross member or supplemental header which is welded into the header, and which is of the same diameter as the inlet line, or any size between that and the 4-inch feeder line. The relation of this loop, tied into the header at both ends, is computed so as to give the same fuel travel distance from the end of the main to the center burner tap as to the unit at either end. As a result, the fuel enters the header at points between boiler leads, and may flow in either direction from the point of entry, tending to equalize itself and thus to compensate for any irregularity or inequality in pipe flow conditions to either end of the header.

The unit is so designed that the loop section of the manifold is made a part of, and is handled with, the central section of the gas distribution system when tearing down or setting up.

A lifting eye, welded to the 4-inch at its central point, prevents any possible damage to the equalizing section through an attempt to shift it by wrapping winch line or chain hook around the line instead of making fast to the lifting device.



By adding a few feet to the travel of all the gas entering the fuel distribution header on this boiler battery, gas to each of the burners traverses a distance equal that to any other burner, and uniform fuel conditions on all burners then permit proper regulation to divide rig steaming demand across all the units. The outer pipe is proportioned to give a working half of the fuel travel to each of the farther units, and thus to give the same distribution as afforded by gasoline engine manifold design.

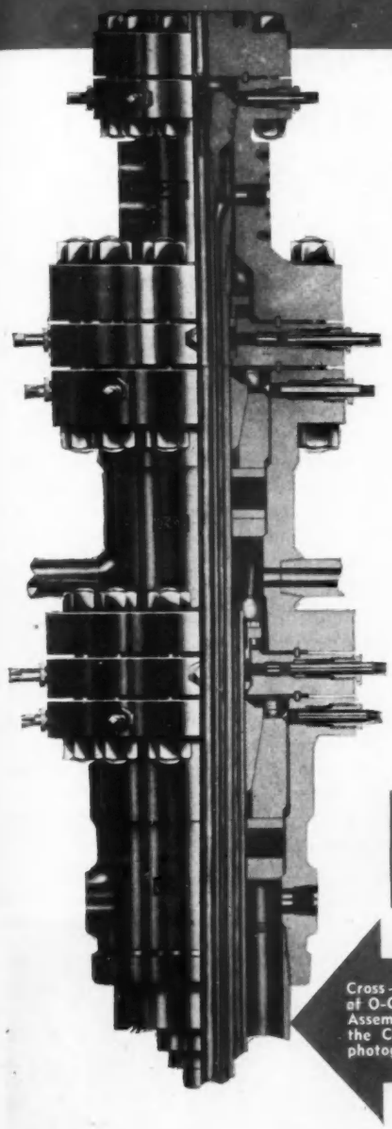
O·C·T SURFACE CONTROL EQUIPMENT SELECTED FOR TEXAS' FIRST TRIPLE COMPLETION

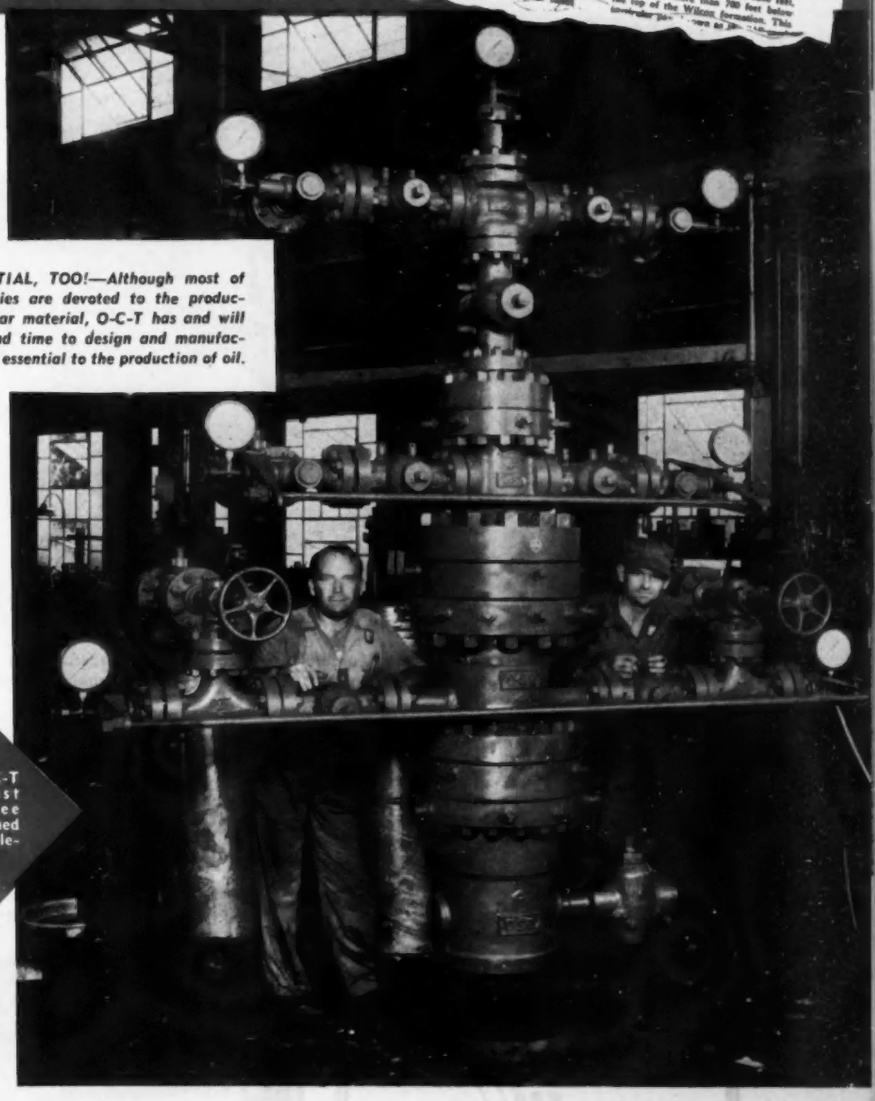
THE OIL WEEKLY • September 6, 1943

First Triple Completion in Texas At Lake Creek

By FRANK BRIGGS, Staff Writer

FIRST completion in Texas of a well producing simultaneously from three separate sands has been made by Superior Oil Company on the McWhorter lease at Lake Creek, Montgomery County. This field is in the Upper Gulf Coast (Wilcox trend) and is [illegible] short [illegible] from the Cretaceous [illegible] wells have multiple sands. Because of the apparent economy, Texas conservation authorities have approved dual and triple completions in this area. These sands can be produced at a cost of approximately one-third of that involved in completion of individual sands [illegible] high pressure and each is a separate and distinct reservoir with impervious formations between. The first of these sands is encountered around 6200 feet, just a little more than 700 feet below the top of the Wilcox formation. This [illegible]





OIL IS ESSENTIAL, TOO!—Although most of O-C-T's facilities are devoted to the production of vital war material, O-C-T has and will continue to find time to design and manufacture equipment essential to the production of oil.

Shop view of O-C-T 10,000 Lb. Test Christmas Tree which was designed for triple completions.

Cross-section view of O-C-T Well Head Assembly shown in the Christmas Tree photograph at right.

Whether for single, dual or triple zone completions, O-C-T Well Heads provide the surface control so essential to the success of these operations. For example, the O-C-T equipment illustrated in the above Christmas tree manifold, figured prominently in a recent triple zone completion in a deep Texas field. A Type "C-9" Casing Head was used to suspend and seal the long (7⅝") oil string set at approximately 12,000'. While this head provides an efficient resilient seal below the slips, an auxiliary seal was also effected above the slips with a Type "PF-1" Packoff Flange (see cross-section view). A similar casing head, the Type "C-9-D," was used to suspend and seal the intermediate (5") oil string set at approximately 10,000'. In addition to the standard resilient seal provided below the slips, this head was equipped with a stripper type packoff so that circulation could be established through the 5" casing for the purpose of washing the top sand into production and to permit movement of the pipe for setting a packer and operating circulation ports. A Type "PF-1" Packoff Flange was also installed above the Type "C-9-D" Casing Head to provide an auxiliary seal. A Type "T-16" Tubing Head with threaded type hanger to suspend and seal the tubing string, topped off the well head assembly. Lock down screws in the top flange of the tubing head are provided to hold the tubing hanger securely on its seal against expansion and to apply sealing compression to the resilient packing on the hanger.

The attention of operators who are interested in multi-zone well completions is directed to an editorial feature of The Oil Weekly for September 6, 1943, captioned: "First Triple Completion in Texas at Lake Creek."

O-C-T proudly flies this prized Treasury Flag because 100% of its employees are buying war bonds and stamps.

OIL CENTER TOOL COMPANY

QUALITY O·C·T PRODUCTS

"Selling Through Leading Supply Stores"

HOUSTON, TEXAS, U·S·A

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PRACTICAL OPERATING *Hints* FOR THE PIPELINER

$5.00 will be paid for each illustrated acceptable contribution. Mail to The Editor, THE OIL WEEKLY, *Houston.*

1. STATION CARE

Floor Stops Protect Exhaust Settings

Welding vertical flanges on floor plates around openings for lines prevents dirt, water and lost tools from entering pits and causing clogging or delay for cleaning up or recovery.

PIPE, exhaust line and valve openings through the station floor plates offer all too convenient a place for disposal of trash accumulating before the oiler's push broom. This waste material, in addition to clogging sump lines, may also create a fire hazard if oil-soaked, and will accelerate corrosion.

One station guards against even accidental entry of trash into the floor pits by welding vertical guards around the openings. Such guards, joined to the floor plates, are close to the equipment utilizing the aperture, and thus do not create a hazard on the floor or interfere with normal maintenance work around the unit. They do, however, effectively stop the entry of waste materials into the pits.

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2. HAND TOOLS

Portable Grinder Speeds Overhaul

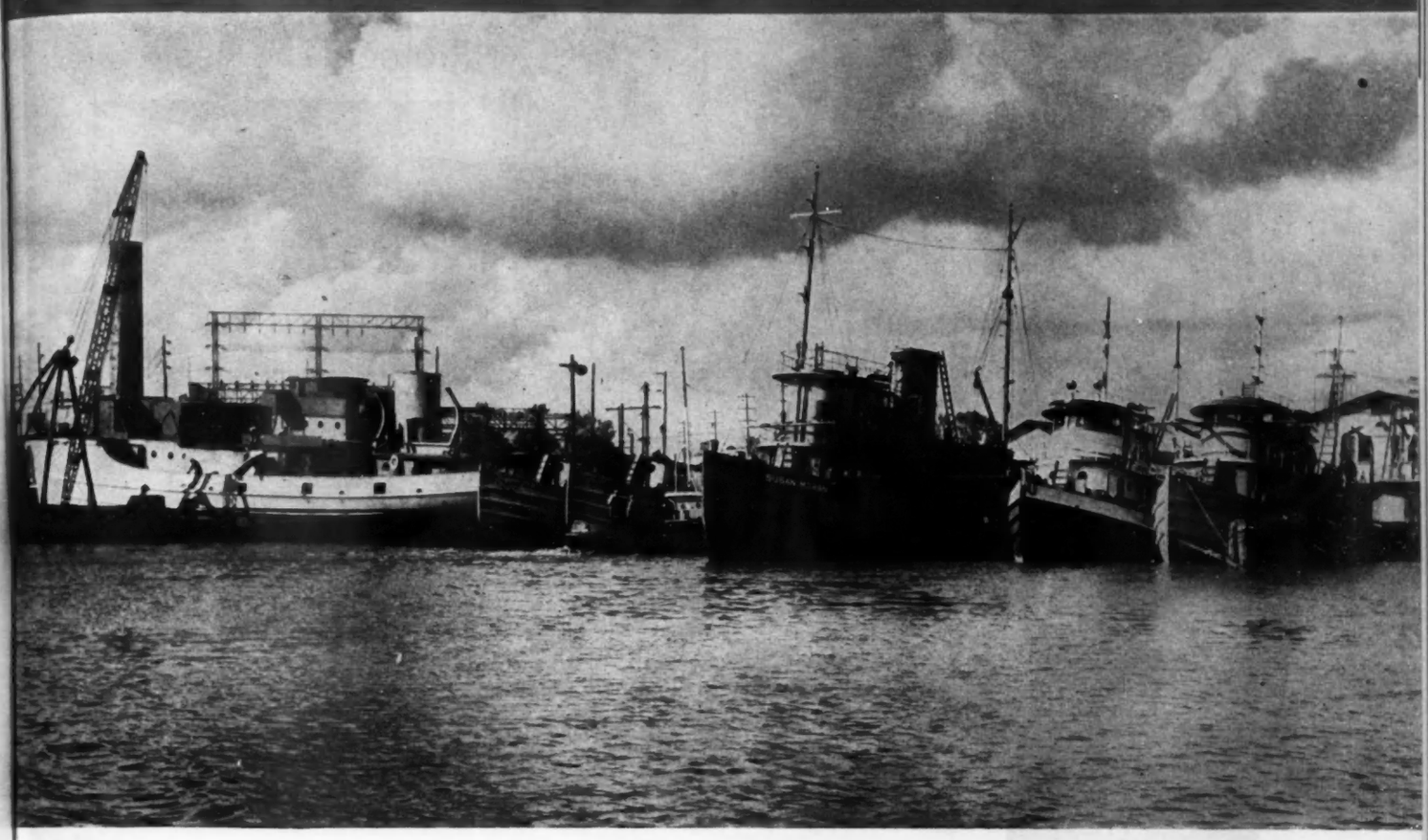
MOUNTING on a small platform the motor which drives a grinding wheel through flexible shaft enables the unit to be made readily portable without losing the rigid mounting which is required to withstand vibration of the drive. The platform carrying the motor is supported on a short axle at the back, with a heavy foot or spud at the front. Handles at the rear enable the unit to be tipped back and rolled on the wheels, while the motor weight is sufficient to hold the spud steady when in operating position.

A short arm with yoke carries the lower end of the flexible shaft and prevents its being kinked or turned too short for proper operation. Paired fingers on the upper portion of the handle frame carry the grinder and short fixed shaft when not in use, the upper pair being made high enough to prevent the wheel from jarring free in case the switch is turned on before the grinder has been taken to the work.

The wiring for the motor is carried

Mounted on a self-scotching stand, with a support for the flexible shaft at the motor and a deep V-notch for retaining wheel, this unit serves in place of much hand filing in reconditioning.

GULF COAST HAVEN FOR TUGS and BARGES



Despite the fact that fifty-six vessels, including sizeable fleets of tugs for the Army and the Navy, were delivered by Levingston last year, numerous maintenance jobs were completed at the same time. Although government construction is given priority, the repair service has maintained its record for speed and dependability, upholding a reputation gained from two decades of construction and maintenance service to the marine division of the oil industry.

Levingston

SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

ORANGE TEXAS

Cold Coffee...

A dining-car passenger was served cold coffee. He complained. The waiter, as he returned to the kitchen for a cup of hot coffee, grumbled . . . "That man doesn't even know there's a war on!"

Sure there's a war on. Staffs are short, materials more so. New taxes, limitations and regulations to worry about. But that's no excuse for carelessness or short-sightedness.

Winning the war is our first duty. Winning the peace is the second. On either job—*you'll get no cold coffee from Spang!*

SPANG & COMPANY, BUTLER, PA.

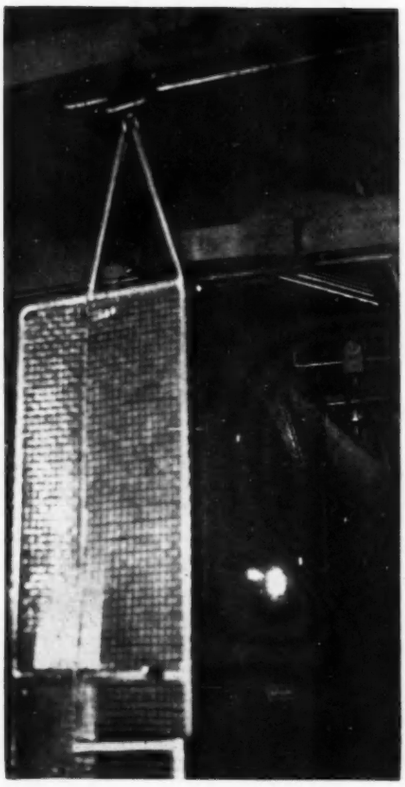
SPECIFY **Spang**

The Biggest Name in **CABLE TOOLS**

down inside a conduit welded to one side of the handle frame, with the switch mounted near the socket for the extension cord. A sign, fixed to the handle frame, protects against possible arc and extends plug life by warning "Pull Switch Before Breaking Plugs."

3. *SAFETY*

Sliding Guard Protects Flywheel



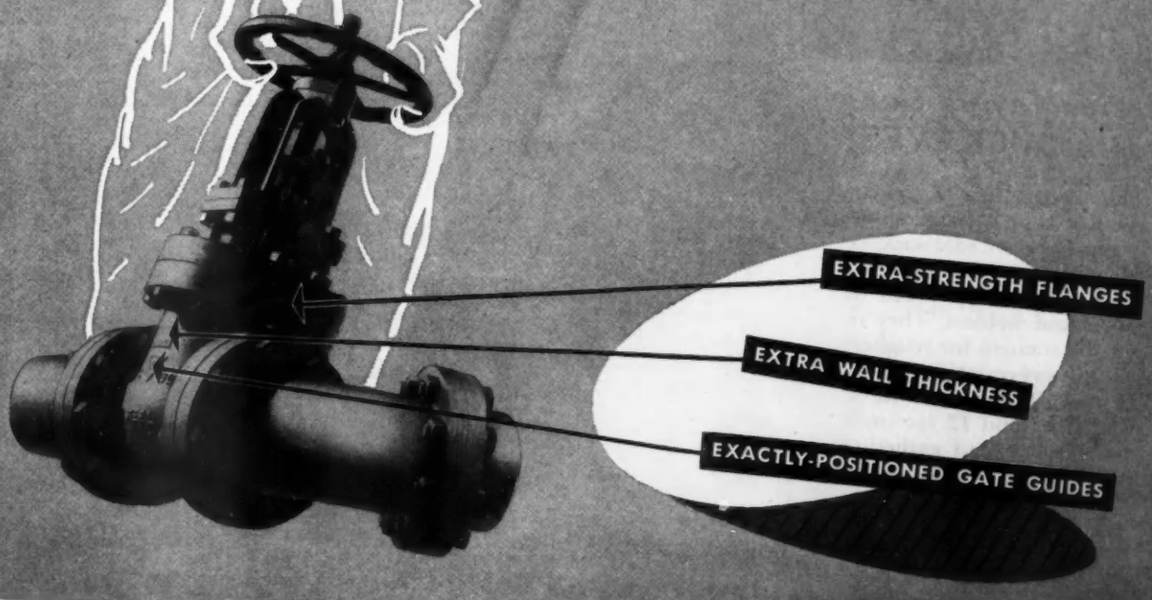
Carried on light trolley, this wire mesh guard may be readily rolled aside for servicing unit.

A FLYWHEEL guard which can be moved without lifting is made with a pipe frame and heavy wire mesh, in the conventional pattern, but suspended by trolleys and an overhead track instead of being installed in sockets drilled in the engine-room concrete floor. Bridles are welded to the top cross member at each end for attaching inverted light weight sheaves, or pulleys.

A track at each end is attached to the roof beams, one end above the flywheel and the other to the beam at the studding plate at the side of the building. When suspended in this manner, the guard clears the floor and can be moved easily by the operator or engine maintenance man. To lock the guard in position around the flywheel, movable handles are attached to each outer corner post which slide up or

BETTER OIL COUNTRY VALVES COME OUT OF THE WAR

The valves you held have gone through over two years of relentless pressure on all angles of their production. . . . The valves made have gone to war. They continue to take the most direct route to war. So far, none have become available for routine use. . . . But, mark this down: the demands made upon us by this war of which no sane man wants a part have brought to us a wealth of added "know how and better" —things fried out in the heat of intense production—on specific points of the very valves we will be producing for you as soon as there is relief from the pressure upon us. Better Oil Country Valves have come out of the war.



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BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

SOMASTIC
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PIPE COATING

Permanent Pipe Protection

as demonstrated by SOMASTIC on lines from ½" to 24" in diameter makes possible substantial savings of war-scarce steel.

When coated with SOMASTIC the wall thickness of steel pipe may be reduced with safety to the minimum permitted by operating pressures. Another means of conservation is supplied by Industrial Engineering Co.'s used-pipe reconditioning service, . . . complete, thorough.

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of Pipe Laying Gangs with BUCKEYES!

This pioneer line of trenchers has kept a jump ahead of pipeliner's needs. Buckeye Mainliners get down the big pipes faster; keep ahead of layers and welders. They've got the stamina for toughest going in any country. Models 32 and 48 for main lines; Models 11 and 12 for small gas, gasoline and gathering lines.

BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER COMPANY
Findlay, Ohio
Built by Buckeye
TRENCHERS, SHOVELS, CRANES
BACKFILLERS, TRACTOR EQUIPMENT.

down in retaining sleeves. A pin at the proper height is welded to the center stiffening bar to retain the locking handle above the floor when the guard is to be moved.

4. OIL RECOVERY

Exhaust Line Heat Clears Emulsions

Set astride the exhaust line, this drum serves as retainer and settling unit for reclaiming lube.

OIL which has been fed through the main and slide bearings of a pump unit may be re-usable if carefully collected, strained and any water removed.

Since condensation on cold equipment causes heavy drip during certain types of weather, provision for separating entrained water is a prerequisite to proper straining to remove dirt and metal particles.

By setting a 30-gallon half drum across the horizontal muffler from one of its engines, one station provides a sump into which collected waste oil is poured, the heat of the exhaust being sufficient to raise the temperature of the oil to around 140 degrees, Fahr., at which point the entrained water separates out readily, settling to the bottom of the device while clear oil floats.

A spigot, set some 2 inches above the bottom of the device, provides for drawing off the water-free oil, while a plug in the base enables the water and sludge to be drained away at intervals. The oil is kept from being burned or "scorched" when it is poured into the device by seeing that a thin layer of water covers the bottom at all times, thus preventing the formation of a hot spot which might injure the oil.

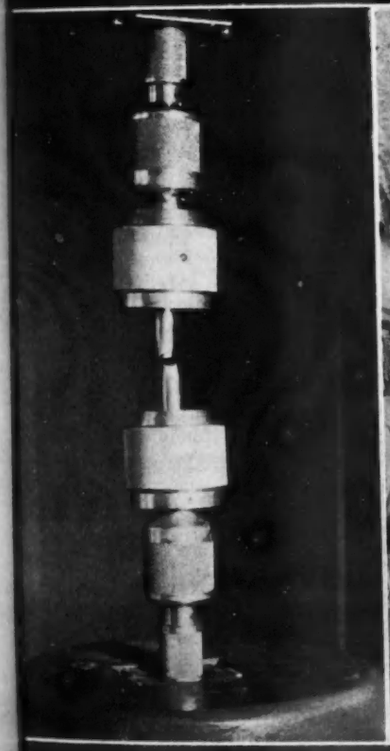
5. FIRE PROTECTION

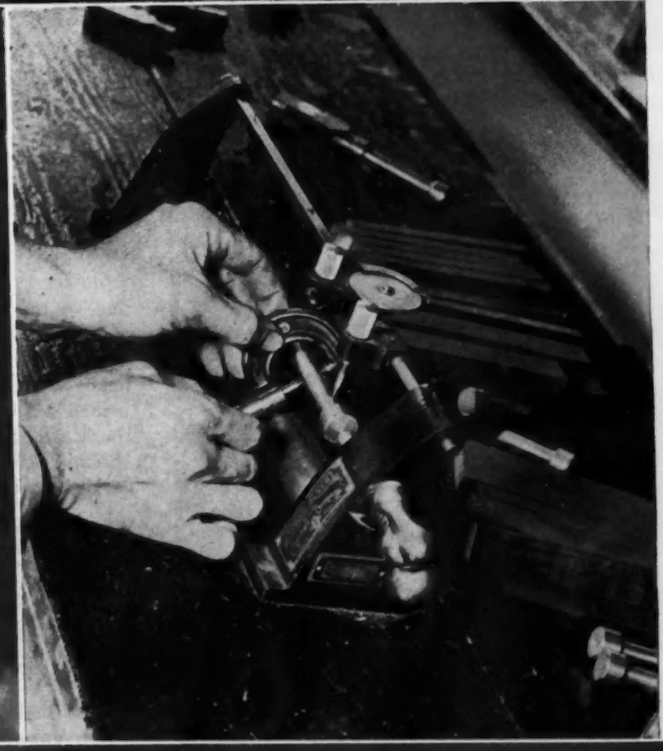
Portable Shed Aids Extinguisher Use

IN CASE of a plant fire, the amount of time spent in getting to the fire-fighting apparatus may spell the difference between the loss of equipment and material and successful control of the conflagration. Most fire control equipment is housed in substantial buildings, frequently locked, so that men trying to put out the blaze lose valuable time and expose themselves to unnecessary hazards.

One company adopted the plan of pouring a concrete pad in the plant yard upon which the CO_2 apparatus stands, and furnishing only that protection which a simple shed affords to the equipment. In case of fire, the men are not impeded by any obstruction, and can grab the tongue of the wagon and be on their way to the source of the blaze without hesitation.

This light shelter, open on all sides, keeps the weather from the hose cart, but does not interfere with ready identification of the unit, even by men unfamiliar with the plant layout.





THEY'RE DETERMINING THE QUALITY OF THE STEEL THAT GOES INTO YOUR CASTINGS

They're making the tensile test from a poured bar provided by a ladle sample poured from a heat of TESCO Steel. The operator is adjusting the sample, ready for the pull. She (inset) records yield point and ultimate strength from the dial. Below (left) the sample has parted. Below (right) sample is reset to determine elongation and reduction of area.

This is physical laboratory routine at TESCO on every heat . . . one of several tests made to determine the physical quality of the steel that goes into your castings.

This hall-mark is the symbol of quality in dependable steel castings.

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GOOD CASTINGS TESCO HOUSTON, TEXAS

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BETTER STEEL FOR MODERN INDUSTRY

PRACTICAL OPERATING *Hints* FOR THE PRODUCTION MAN

$5.00 will be paid for each illustrated acceptable contribution. Mail to The Editor, THE OIL WEEKLY, *Houston.*

1. TESTING

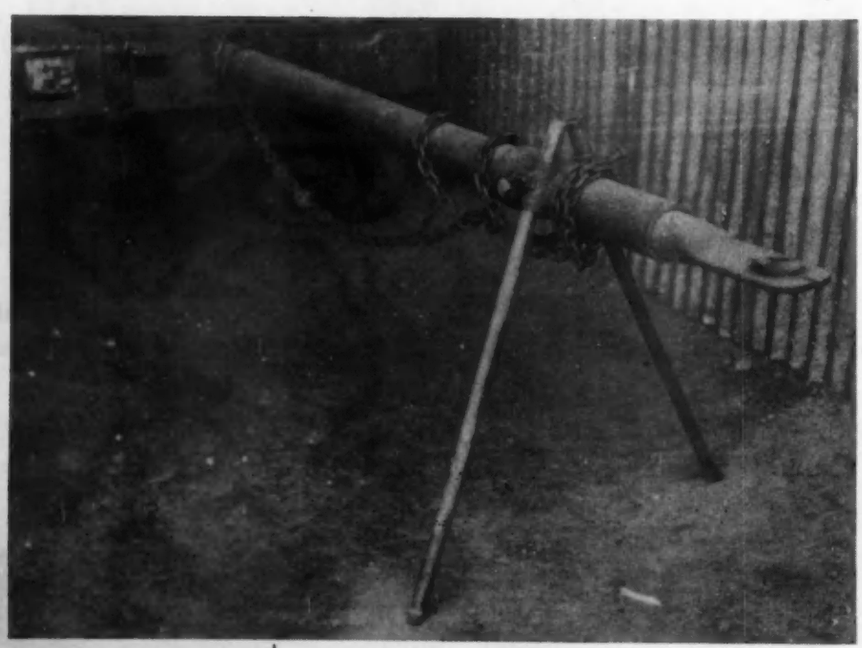
Adjustable Support Speeds Unit Set-up

TO SUPPORT special testing equipment trailer in an upright position while using it in the field, one company mechanic devised a simple, inexpensive means of supporting the trailer tongue. An 18-inch section of pipe with a sufficiently large inside diameter to permit it to be slipped over the end of the tongue shaft, was prepared in such a way that two three-foot lengths of ¾-inch pipe could be clamped in any position in A-frame fashion and serve as a support to the trailer tongue.

Frequently the equipment being transported must be set level to function properly, in which case blocks are required unless adjustable means be provided.

To either side of the sleeve, and at right angles to its length were welded two short nipples of 1-inch pipe, through which could be slipped the ¾-inch pipe legs. A steel nut welded over a hole cut into the outer side of each nipple permits use of a set screw to hold the pipe legs in a friction grip at any desired position, depending upon the type of terrain present at the site of the job. The sleeve is held in place on the tongue by means of a bolt slipped through holes common to both sections.

For the ordinary short runs made in the field, it is necessary to take off only the two pipe legs and stow them in the trailer, leaving the sleeve attached to the trailer tongue.



The clamping unit, held as desired against the tongue, carries guides in which supporting standards may be adjusted and then fixed with heavy set screws to maintain desired level.

2. STARTERS

Portable Air Unit Serves All Engines

Equipped for towing behind pick-up truck, this compressor unit may be rushed to any portion of lease for attachment to the usual air-starting valve on any engine.

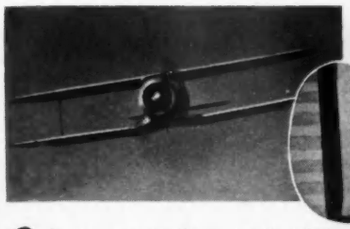
WHEN several gas engines are employed to drive producing well pumps it is much more convenient to turn them over by compressed air, and with greater safety than rotating the engine by the flywheels.

Instead of installing separate compressors at each pump room, a portable unit is used with success by one producer. It was built by obtaining the front axle of a discarded automobile and welding a heavy air drum directly thereto, using angle irons as stiffeners. The trailer hitch is attached to the head of the drum, above which is attached a small case for tools. Between the drum and the wheel fenders are shallow boxes in which the hose can be carried safely.

3. PIPE STORAGE

Timber Windbreaks Protect Exposed Ends

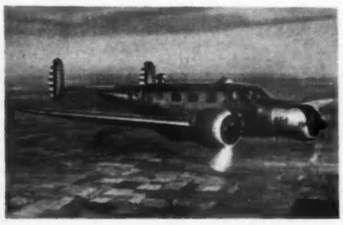
KEEPING racked pipe free from dirt, rubbish and other foreign matter which might be blown in by the wind is a year-round problem with which many companies have to contend. One operator, finding it was not practical to



2 In the Army Air Forces, it's the UC-43; in the Navy, the GB-2 BEECHCRAFT utility transport. An aerial "work-horse," this BEECHCRAFT performs many duties both in this country, and behind our battle-fronts all over the world. Its prototype is the commercial D17S BEECHCRAFT biplane, long known for its high cruising speed and ability to land in limited space on rough terrain.

3 The AT-10 BEECHCRAFT transitional trainer accustoms student pilots to the handling of large multi-engine tactical aircraft. Beechcraft's only exclusively military type, it is an all-plywood plane designed in 1940 to use a minimum of critical materials in its construction, and to be easily maintained.

4 Closely resembling the commercial 18S BEECHCRAFT airline transport, the C-45 (Navy JRB-2) provides swift, safe transportation for command personnel in the United States and abroad. In addition to deicing and anti-icing equipment, the C-45 BEECHCRAFTS and a later series, the C-45A, carry special devices broadening their utility to the Air Forces.



5 The rapidly expanding air forces of the Army and Navy have found in the AT-7 (Navy SNB-2) BEECHCRAFT navigational trainer an important adjunct in the development of competent navigators. The AT-7 is equipped with all of the modern devices for celestial navigation, as well as for radio and dead-reckoning navigation.

6 First of all twin-engine BEECHCRAFTS delivered to the Air Forces, early in 1940, the F-2 photographic BEECHCRAFT carries two tactical mapping cameras mounted in tandem, and other special-purpose cameras and equipment. It is shown in service over Alaska.

1 In BEECHCRAFT AT-11's (Navy SNB-1's) bombardiers are trained for the flying forces of our Army and Navy. These sturdy trainers are provided with all of the bombing equipment carried by the largest bombers, and their high operating speed, long range and excellent flight and landing characteristics afford opportunity for invaluable training and experience in all types of high and low level bombing.

Beechcrafts at work

Of the six specialized types of *Beechcrafts* shown here at work for the U. S. Army Air Forces and Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, five are adaptations of commercial models which gained world-wide favor in pre-war civilian life. ★ Both these military *Beechcrafts* and their commercial prototypes earned preference through their demonstrated qualities of efficiency, stability, sturdiness, and high cruising speeds combined with low landing speeds. ★ Today, *Beechcrafts* do their part as units of the world's finest air forces. When peace is won, *Beechcrafts* will also do their part in the new world which air power is creating.

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Light shields, set up at ends of racked pipe, prevent the rain, snow and dirt from being blown into open ends, there to cause deterioration or at least delay for cleaning before use.

equip each joint with a plug of some sort to keep the pipe interior clean, found it to be of decided advantage to set up a large sheet metal screen at the end of each rack. The area of each screen is sufficient to cover the ends of each full rack of pipe. With pipe racks set end to end as shown in the photograph, one shield properly installed serves ends of two adjustment racks. Shields of this type may be constructed of board sheeting, since metal materials are difficult to obtain.

Such an arrangement serves a good purpose in both winter and summer. During winter months very little snow or rain will collect inside the pipe to cause extensive rusting and subsequent accumulation of rust scale. During the summer, wind-borne weeds, rubbish and dust will not be so likely to accumulate, causing loss of time in cleaning out each joint when taken to be used in the field An additional advantage of this year-round type of protection lies in the fact that it does not interfere in any way with the loading and unloading of pipe from the rack, since there is ample space at each end of the rack to permit a man to work.

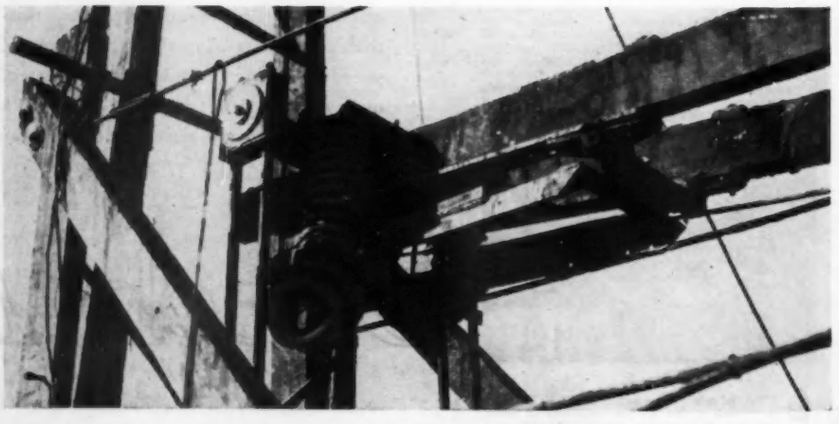
It was found that the shields were more effective when set with clearance than when snug against pipe.

4. *SERVICING*

Springs Check Unit Arm Vibration Shock

TO HELP speed cleanout work and at the same time save considerable wear and tear on the cable tool cleanout unit, one company has incorporated two automobile coil springs in the spudding arm of their rig. The spudding sheave was removed from the end of the spudding beam and remounted on a steel framework which in turn was hinged to the beam at a point several feet back from the front end. Short lengths of channel iron, one atop the beam and the other on the bottom side of the steel framework section, served as mouths for the two automobile springs and provided end support on the hinged section carrying the sheave mounting.

Capable of withstanding severe shock loads, the two springs serve to smooth out the drilling stroke, relieve the unit of considerable vibration and prolong the life of the drilling line, yet delivering a quick, snappy stroke to the tools at the bottom of the hole. Inexpensive to install, the springs have justified their extra cost by improved operation of the unit.



Heavy coil springs, salvaged from an auto wrecking yard, are mounted to provide flexible support for spudding sheave arm and thus to amplify the snappy, quick stroke so desired in operation.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ WASHINGTON ROUNDUP ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

PAW Asks for New High in October Crude Output

Valve Delay Slows Work on 20-Inch Line

President Praises Achievement of Oil Industry

By B. F. LINZ
Washington Correspondent

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

PRODUCTION of petroleum liquids in October will be at another new record high, PAW having called for 4,638,700 barrels per day in its certifications for the month, which were accompanied by a warning that only West Texas can henceforth be expected to increase its output. The new certifications are 86,600 barrels greater than those PAW issued for September, 214,100 barrels above August, and 310,200 barrels over allocations for July. Producing rates of various states were adjusted, but as usual Texas was given practically all the boost. Although the national output is expected to be increased by only 86,600 barrels in October, Texas was asked to produce 90,000 barrels more than currently.

PAW's pipe-line program received two setbacks last week, fortunately not serious because of the plentitude of tank cars. Repeated breaks in the Phoenixville-New York leg of the Big-Inch line necessitated it being closed down for a thorough inspection, while inability to get valves delivered on time threw completion date for the first half of the 20-inch products line back more than a month.

Politics also loomed on the oil horizon. Vice President Wallace, pushing the fourth-term idea, made a speech in Chicago in which he attacked cartels and, inferentially, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) by digging up the old Standard-Farbindustrie agreements. Jersey's President Ralph W. Gallagher criticized the speech, and came back with a platform opposing combinations to control price and calling for free international trade and publication of agreements.

Wallace's speech was merely the forerunner of considerable discussion of various phases of the oil situation which is expected when Congress gets into its stride for the last lap of the year.

PAW lost another of its assistant deputy administrators, Robert O. Allen resigning to become head of an information bureau being established by the American Petroleum Institute to publicize the oil industry's war effort. Allen, one of the first industry figures to respond to Ickes' call for men to help set up the old OPC, was the first division chief appointed. His resignation follows that of E. DeGolyer, who recently quit Ickes' PAW to take over active management of Ickes' Petroleum Reserves Corporation. But there was no connection between the two resignations.

An increase of 66 percent in our output of petroleum was cited September 17 by President Roosevelt as one of the important achievements of American industry since the outbreak of the war.

In a comprehensive survey of the progress of the war, given in a message to Congress, the President declared that many serious problems have been faced and overcome in preparing our forces for the battles in which they are now engaged.

"There have been the problems of increasing greatly the output of our natural resources," he recounted, "not only for our own Army and Navy and for our civilians at home, but also for our Allies and our own forces all over the world."

"Obviously," he advised Congress, "we never could have produced and shipped as much as we have, and we could not now be in the position we now occupy in the Mediterranean, in Italy, or in the Southwest Pacific or on the Atlantic convoy routes or in the air over Germany and France, if conditions in Washington and throughout the nation were as confused and chaotic as some people try to paint them."

Mr. Roosevelt called for full maintenance of the rising tempo of production in preparation for steadily intensifying attacks against the Axis, which he indicated would be launched without delay, warning that "the best way to avoid heavy casualty lists is to provide our troops with the best equipment possible—and plenty of it" and cautioning that "we are still a long, long way from ultimate victory in any major theatre of the war."

Congress Gets Away To a Slow Start

Getting off to a slow start for the final semester of the 1943 session, Congress last week gave little indication that any action will be taken on the important issues confronting it before next month, although committees already have started work on taxes and other subjects which it is hoped to dispose of before the end of the year.

As Congress reassembled after a ten-week recess, two bills of interest to the industry were dropped into the House hopper, Representative James V. Heidinger of Illinois sponsoring a measure to prohibit the fixing of a maximum price of less than $2 per barrel on crude petroleum, and Congressman Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, leading coal-producing state, submitting a bill authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal.

Gallagher Calls Wallace's Hand on Reviving Thurman Cartel Charges as Political Issue

Effort of Vice President Wallace to make oil a political issue drew sharp reply last week from President Ralph Gallagher of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), selected by the former chief of the Board of Economic Warfare as his target.

Gallagher took exception to charges voiced by Wallace in a speech in Chicago September 11, and upon his return to Washington the Vice President revived the Department of Justice suit to break up the Standard-Farbenindustrie cartel and testimony of former Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold before a Congressional committee early this year as evidence of the company's failure to cooperate with the government in the development of synthetic rubber in 1938 and 1939.

In a formal statement September 14, the company charged Wallace with attempting to make cartels a political issue, and declared categorically:

"We do not believe in controlling production—whether it is done by bureaucratic expedient or by businessmen behind the locked doors of board rooms.

"We do not believe in combinations to control price. Quite aside from any moral principle involved, we think it is folly for a business to believe that it can be secure in such an arrangement.

"We are for business dealings with people in foreign countries. * * * The bitter experience of two bloody and costly wars has shown that international trade must be increased, planned more intelligently, made easier—not frustrated or blocked.

"We are against secret agreements. * * * We are ready to file with the Department of State — or some other designated government agency — copies of all contracts that we make with foreign corporations. If that agency considers publication of the facts to be in the public interest, we are for publishing them to the world."

The only exception to the rule against controlling production, the company explained, is where overproduction threatens to waste or use up a natural resource.

"Then," it declared, "we think it is the responsibility of government — the agent of all the people—to step in and stop dangerous depletion of these irreplaceable resources. The American peo-

ple have already accepted the validity of this principle. The oil-producing states of the union, with the approval of Congress, have established the Interstate Oil Compact for the purpose of conserving the nation's oil resources."

The only exception to the prohibition against combinations to control price, the statement continued, should be when government, in a national emergency has to step in and control prices. "We are in such a period now, when disastrous inflation would result from sharp rise in commodity prices," it was pointed out. "But even in such an emergency, price control must be handled with candor, efficiency and singleness of purpose."

Responsibility for the planning of international trade to make basic raw materials more easily and more equitably available to all nations lies with representatives of our government working together with the representatives of the governments of other nations, it was asserted, and "if that is a 'cartel' then we are for that kind of cartel.

"Of course," the company continued, "when American business men do business in other countries, they must do business the way that country does it. They must obey the laws of the land. No matter how much he may prefer the way we do business in this country, no American businessman can hope to change the political structure of a foreign country just to suit his convenience. For example, our government, in 1922, urged American companies to secure rights to produce oil in the Near East. We attempted to acquire interests in Iraq. After six years of arduous negotiation, we entered into an agreement which limited to a certain percentage our share of the oil to be produced and restricted our producing activities throughout the whole area.

"In the United States such a contract would probably violate the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The point is that if America was to get any of the oil of Iraq, American companies had to abide by the conditions imposed by international competition."

Patton Promoted In PAW Setup

Appointment of Mark S. Patton, of Tulsa, as director of natural gas and natural gasoline for District 2, was announced by PAW September 17.

He will succeed Seth W. Herndon, who after a year's service has resigned to return to Herndon Drilling Company, Tulsa. Patton has been Herndon's assistant since September 22, 1942. It is expected that in his new post he will select his own assistant.

WPB Halts Work On Refining Plants

Issuance of orders halting the construction of projects of Shell Oil Company at Wood River; The Texas Company at Port Arthur, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at Baltimore, and Crown Central Petroleum Corporation at Houston, was announced by the War Production Board September 14.

All of the projects were ordered halted at the beginning of the month, when preference rating orders for their construction were revoked.

Technical Advisory Group Lauded for Work In Furthering War Efforts of Oil Industry

PIWC last week paid tribute to the work of its Technical Advisory Committee—the seldom-mentioned group of scientists which in large measure has been responsible for the industry's ability to meet the government's needs for 100-octane aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber and other products.

So important has been the work of the committee that Chairman William R. Boyd, Jr., outlining its activities, declared that "the story of aviation gasoline, when the history of this war is finally written, may well be cast as the supreme triumph of American industry, the pre-eminent achievement of the ingenuity, resourcefulness, and downright sheer wizardry of the scientists of the petroleum industry."

The broad function of TAC is to "conduct or promote voluntary cooperative research and development work in the fields of manufacture and utilization of petroleum products for war," and its specific duties are:

"To collect and correlate available basic technical information;

"To obtain when needed further information through voluntary research and development work utilizing laboratory, pilot unit, or full-scale plant equipment;

"To transmit such information to PAW and to such other government agencies and individuals as shall be specifically designated by PAW."

"The specific subjects which are studied by the committee, and the distribution of its reports, are governed by PAW," it was explained. "Within these broad but specified limits, TAC receives reports from all petroleum research organizations and from many outside organizations, companies, and individuals, correlates the data on similar subjects in its correlation group, studies the data in its subcommittees, requests assistance from any research organization which has the proper facilities and personnel to undertake investigations to fill in missing data, and digests the entire mass of information into comprehensive reports which are directly applicable to refinery operations.

"The work of two or more companies on the same or similar subjects can thus be evaluated, combined and correlated so that duplication of research is held to a minimum, and missing parts of research and development puzzles are readily apparent. Often other companies, qualified by equipment, personnel or some other reason, are asked to study problems not their own to fill in missing pieces. In the same way, methods which look good in the laboratory stage are tested in pilot plants, those that appear to be valuable in the pilot plant are tested in full plant operation, wherever the facilities exist to do the job best.

"All of the research data are contributed voluntarily to the common pool, regardless of the cost to the original owner. In no instance has any information been refused, the committee reports. In one four-month period last year, when the synthetic rubber research was being conducted, more than a million dollars was voluntarily spent by the participating oil companies in research for the committee."

The same working relationship is carried on with chemical, construction and other organizations and individuals outside the oil industry which may have pertinent research data to help solve petroleum research and development problems.

So far, the major part of the work of TAC has been in synthetic rubber, many problems of which are still being investigated despite the ending of the "quick butadiene" emergency, and in aviation gasoline. However, the set-up of the committee is such that it is instantly available to help solve any research and development problems of petroleum war products, and it is expected that its activities will be broadened as these problems arise.

Basic membership of the committee includes: T. D. Delbridge, The Atlantic Refining Company, chairman; K. G. Mackenzie, The Texas Company, secretary; Eugene Ayres, Gulf Research & Development Company; D. E. Carr, Union Oil Company of California; D. E. Day, Richfield Oil Corporation; R. A. Halloran, Standard Oil Company of California; H. Y. Hyde, Tide Water Associated Oil Company; E. W. Isom, Sinclair Refining Company; W. W. Lowe, Cities Service Oil Company; E. B. McConnell, The Standard Oil Company of Ohio; Walter Miller, Continental Oil Company; L. W. Moore, Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company; G. G. Oberfell, Phillips Petroleum Company; A. E. Pew, Jr., Sun Oil Company; D. Pyzel, Shell Oil Company; J. B. Rather, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; J. K. Roberts, Standard Oil Company (Indiana); W. B. Ross, The Pure Oil Company; R. P. Russell, Standard Oil Development Company, and H. D. Wilde, Humble Oil & Refining Company.

The executive board of the committee is composed of T. G. Delbridge, chairman; Albert E. Miller, secretary, and H. W. Field, P. J. Harrington, E. W. Isom, K. G. Mackenzie, Max Neuhaus and J. B. Rather. All projects come to or through the three active working subcommittees: Analysis, Harry Levin, The Texas Company, chairman; Primary Processes, P. J. Harrington, Standard Oil Development Company, chairman; and Synthesis, H. W. Field, The Atlantic Refining Company, chairman, many of the reports of the last two subcommittees going through the correlations group, under W. E. Chalfton of The Atlantic Refining Company.

Sun Given Contract for Plant in Pennsylvania

Execution of a contract between Defense Plant Corporation and Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, for provision of plant facilities in Pennsylvania to cost $3,175,000 which will be operated by the company, was announced September 16 by Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones.

Allen to Be Information Director for API

The second assistant deputy petroleum administrator to leave PAW within a month, Robert E. Allen, resigned on September 15 to become director of a department of information set up by the American Petroleum Institute in New York to help the industry keep the public informed on the oil situation.

Allen, who was among the pioneers of governmental wartime oil control, joined PAW June 16, 1941, and was the first director appointed by Ickes, being named as head of the production division. The following January he was made an assistant deputy administrator. Before coming to Washington he was chairman of the Alberta (Canada), Petroleum Conservation Board, and previously had held a number of important posts in the industry and on governmental agencies.

Both Ickes and Davies expressed regret over Allen's resignation and voiced appreciation of his two years work.

"Mr. Allen's new position as director of information for the API is a responsible and important one, particularly now when it is so necessary that the complete and accurate war story of petroleum be told," Ickes said. "As much as we regret losing his services, I am sure that he will continue to contribute very real assistance to the successful prosecution of the war from the petroleum standpoint."

Characterizing Allen as "one of the hardest working and most versatile members" of PAW, Davies pointed out that as assistant deputy administrator he bore a heavy load in the supervision of a number of the divisions as well as many additional duties, such as the chairmanship of staff committees and the liaison with several other government agencies.

"The more than two years during which he has given all of his energies to government services, almost invariably for seven days a week, were a conspicuous example of war sacrifice," Davies said. "His ability, personality and long experience in the oil industry should fit him to do a magnificent job for the Institute. I, personally, will miss him very much."

Dewey Succeeds Jeffers As Rubber Director

Colonel Bradley Dewey, for nearly a year William M. Jeffers' right-hand man in the building of the synthetic-rubber program, was named by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson September 15 to the post which Jeffers' vacated—that of director of the Office of the Rubber Director.

Dewey was appointed deputy director last September 29 and ordered by Jeffers to build the organization of engineers, technicians and operating officials who have "bulled" the program through.

Joint founder of the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, the new director was interested in synthetic rubber for a number of years and in 1941 was granted priorities for the erection of a plant to make Buna S rubber. The plant went into operation in August, 1942, shortly before Dewey came to Washington.

Directing the program laid down by Jeffers, Dewey within a year has brought the new facilities for the production of synthetic rubber to about two thirds of completion, and expects to have all of the plants in operation before the close of 1943. At present, about 50 percent of the rated capacity of butadiene plants is finished and ready for operation, or operating, together with 80 percent of the styrene capacity, 90 percent of the copolymer plants, 35 percent of the butyl alcohol capacity and all of the neoprene capacity.

Greatest problems facing Dewey as he took over were the technical ones involved in the fabrication of materials with which manufacturers have had no experience; under the program, next year must see the perfection of techniques which ordinarily would take many years to develop.

OPA Says Future Gasoline Rationing "Will Be Straight"

No more pleasure driving bans and no more appeals to the "conscience" of drivers will be resorted to, it was declared September 13 by OPA General Manager Chester Bowles in a report on reorganization of the price agency timed for release as Congress prepared to reassemble.

Bowles reviewed the progress made since he took over the management of OPA on July 26, last, but so far as prices were concerned devoted himself to the effort which is being made to roll back food prices to the September, 1942, level, and made no mention of the price of crude or other basic commodities.

The ban on pleasure driving in the East saved gasoline during a critical period, he said, but nevertheless is an "unsound" rationing measure, and no similar expedients will be adopted in the future.

Elimination of pleasure driving and all non-essential use of cars has been a basic tenet of PAW, where Ickes believes that the English policy of restricting driving only to most essential needs should be adopted throughout the country. It was largely at Ickes' insistence that the original ban was imposed when the East faced its most critical period last spring.

PAW's weekly report showed that East Coast stocks again advanced during the week ended September 11, when they stood to 41.9 percent of normal, as compared with 60 percent on the same date last year.

Furnace oil stocks increased at the rate of 70,000 barrels daily, as the PAW building-up program got into its swing.

"Equalization" of gasoline rationing recently ordered by OPA was followed last week by the ODT orders extending throughout the country the restrictions on wholesale and retail motor-truck deliveries which have been applied in 12 eastern states and the District of Columbia since last spring. The order will become effective October 11.

Announcing the order, Director Eastman explained that the gasoline shortage now is general, the truck-tire and repair parts situation is critical and the manpower shortage is being felt in this branch of transportation. The restrictions, he said, will tend to savings all along the line by cutting sharply the number of wholesale and retail deliveries which may be made weekly.

October Crude Oil Production Order 4,638,000 Barrels Daily—New High

A new record high production of crude oil in October was envisioned by PAW September 16 in certifications to the states calling for a daily output of 4,638,700 barrels of all petroleum liquids.

The figure, which includes 265,800 barrels daily of natural gasoline and condensate (disclosed for the first time), will be 86,600 barrels over the September certification and 523,300 barrels above the actual output in October, 1942.

Texas, as usual, will be called upon to furnish more than the net increase, but eight other states were given slightly higher production rates, while seven were reduced and four were left unchanged.

Texas was given an increase of 90,000 barrels, bringing it 1,000 barrels under the 2,000,000-barrel mark, of which 25,000 barrels will come from the sour oil fields, moving by tank cars released as a result of the completion of the big-inch. The balance of the increase will come from sweet fields of the coastal and eastern region, where local pipeline and gathering system bottlenecks have been eliminated.

It was pointed out by Davies that the increases in the October allocations will "absorb practically all of the remaining excess efficient productive capacity in all areas except West Texas."

The PAW schedule for October showed that in District 1, West Virginia production will be increased from 15,200 to 15,600 barrels, and Pennsylvania from 46,400 to 47,000 barrels, while New York will be reduced from 14,700 to 14,600 barrels.

In District 2, only Kentucky was given an increase, from 25,500 to 26,600 barrels, while Indiana was left unchanged at 13,800 and Kansas at 300,000 barrels, and Illinois was cut back from 222,800 to 219,500 barrels, Michigan from 60,100 to 59,100 barrels, Nebraska from 2,000 to 1,800 barrels; Ohio from 10,300 to 10,000 barrels, and Oklahoma from 347,000 to 345,700 barrels.

Arkansas, in District 3, was increased from 80,100 to 81,700 barrels, Louisiana from 375,000 to 375,700 barrels and Texas from 1,909,000 to 1,999,000 barrels, while Mississippi, at 50,000 barrels, and New Mexico, at 116,600 barrels, remain unchanged.

All three District 4 states were increased, Colorado from 6,500 to 7,000 barrels, Montana from 23,300 to 23,400 barrels, and Wyoming from 98,800 to 99,600 barrels. District 5's California

was dropped from 835,000 to 832,000 barrels.

It was explained that the figures on natural gasoline and condensate were only estimates of the amounts which will be produced in withdrawing the certified totals in the 15 states having condensate fields. The output of the several states was estimated as follows: District 1: Pennsylvania, 1,000 barrels daily; West Virginia, 6,300 barrels; District 2: Illinois, 12,000 barrels; Kansas, 5,700 barrels; Kentucky, 2,600 barrels; Michigan, 100 barrels; Ohio, 400 barrels; Oklahoma, 27,700 barrels; District 3: Arkansas, 4,700 barrels; Louisiana, 23,000 barrels; New Mexico, 5,600 barrels; Texas, 127,700 barrels; District 4: Montana, 400 barrels; Wyoming, 2,600 barrels; District 5: California, 46,000 barrels.

Texas October Order Passes 2,000,000 Barrels

The Texas Railroad Commission has entered its state-wide proration order for October, fixing an allowable of 2,000,429 barrels per day. This is 1,429 barrels in excess of the production recommended by the Petroleum Administrator for War. This is 70,292 barrels higher than the allowable for September set by the commissioners' order entered on August 19. The total allowable for prorated oils was 2,013,279 barrels. The under-production was estimated at 6.4 per cent, or 128,850 barrels. Thus the estimated net allowable of prorated oils was 1,884,429 barrels.

To this was added 116,000 barrels of distillate and natural gasoline, bringing the total estimated allowable production to 2,000,429 barrels.

East Texas was cut 9,000 barrels, approximately. It will be allowed to produce 23 days, the same as it was in September, but 23/31 is smaller than 23/30 which accounts for the cut.

The Panhandle was reduced 22,170 barrels to 97,400 barrels. This cut was caused by reducing the number of producing days from 30 to 24.

The comparative allowables by districts are set up in the table below:

Figures Showing the Net Allowable for October, 1943, Based On Twenty-Two Producing Days

District Number	Net Allowable October 1	Net Allowable September 1
1	25,016	22,456
2	139,123	120,969
3	505,224	478,308
4	185,999	170,439
5	41,819	28,600
6	107,366	106,593
East Texas	372,391	387,371
7-B	29,813	29,632
7-C	20,501	20,368
8	358,562	330,743
9	130,065	129,502
10	97,400	119,570
	2,013,279	1,944,551
Less 6.40 percent	128,850	
	1,884,429	
Other Liquids	116,000	
	2,000,429	
PAW Certification	1,999,000	
Texas Over	1,429	

In order to obtain the additional sweet oil which PAW had requested, approximately 74,000 barrels, the order raised the allowables in numerous fields in Southwest Texas and the Gulf Coast. Van was raised 18,950 barrels to 32,000 barrels per day, the estimated pipe-line capacity; Webster 15,000 barrels to 60,000 barrels per day and several other fields were raised by smaller amounts.

The order provides for 22 producing days, with the following exceptions:

28 Producing Days:
District 2—West Mauritz, Harmon and Mayo
District 3—Amelia
District 4—Orange Grove
District 9—Antelope (Miss. Lime), Bindel, Bonita, Chapman - McFarlin, Clingingsmith, Cooper, Hapgood, Hefle, Kadane, Kadane Shallow, Mankins, Mueller, Ringgold, Sanders, Scotland, Scotland (Miss. Lime), Wilson, Forestburg, Worsham-Steed, Rock Crossing (Ellenberger), Padgitt (Miss.)

25 Producing Days:
District 8—Emperor and Goldsmith
District 9—Seymour

26 Producing Days:
District 6—Coke

24 Producing Days:
District 10—Panhandle

23 Producing Days:
District 6—East Texas

No Shutdown Days:
District 1—Darst Creek, Imogene, Loma Alta, Luling-Branyon, Pearsall (Navarro Sand), and Salt Flat
District 2—Cordele, Collier, Fagan, Ganado, West, Goebel, Heyser, Hondo Creek, Kittie, Mauritz, Mellon Creek, Mission River, Oakville, Plummer, Poth, Slick (Wilcox), South Caesar, Tynan, White Creek and Victoria
District 3—Alief, Arriola, Bammel, Barber's Hill, Batson New, Beaumont West, Boling, Buckeye, Buckeye South Buck Snag, Cedar Point, Clay Creek, Clear Lake Conroe, Conroe West, Cotton Lake, Cotton Lake South, Damon Mound, Danbury Dome, Danbury Dome (5655' Sand), Esperson Dome, Eureka Heights, Fannett, Goose Creek, Hastings, High Island, Hitchcock, Hull, Humble, Humble Light, Kirby, Kubela, Livingston, Lochridge, Louise, Magnet-Withers, Manvel-Withers, Manvel Oligocene, Markham, Mercy, Mykawa, Mykawa New, North Katy, North Withers, Orange West, Oyster Bayou, Pinehurst, Port Neches, Port Neches West, Raccoon Bend Cockfield, Red Fish, Reef, Sandy Point, Silsbee, Silsbee West, South Houston, Stowell, Sugarland, Thompson, Thompson South, Turtle Bay, Turtle Bay East, Webster, West Columbia, West Columbia New
District 4—Agua Dulce, Agua Dulce (Sponberg, Harper and Rivers Sands), Boyle, Casa Blanca, Cadena, Charamousca, Clara Driscoll (3800' Sand), Eagle Hill, Garcia, Guerra, Kelsey, Krois, Labbo, Minnie Bock, Moca, Nichols, North Magnolia City, North Rincon, North Sun, Plymouth, Quinto Creek, Sam Fordyce, North Sam Fordyce, Seeligson (Zone 13, Zone 14, Zone 17 and Zone 20-E), Sejita, Seven Sisters, Strake, Southland, Taft, Tarancahuas, White Point, East White Point, and Yeager
District 5 — Bazette, Campbell, Mexia, Powell, Richland, Sulphur Bluff, Wortham, and Wieland.
District 6—Boggy Creek, Cayuga, Kildare, Lone Star, Manziel, New Hope, Pittsburg, Quitman, Rodessa, and Talco
District 7-B—Eastland County, Erath County, Hill (Miss. Lime), Loving, Merkel, Park Springs, Prichard, Reddin Frazier, Stephens County
District 7-C—Beddo, Big Lake, Shannon, World, Winters
District 8—Clabberhill, Crane Cowden, Embar (Ellenberger), Fullerton, Hendricks, Howard - Glasscock, Iatan - East Howard, Jamison-Pollard, Kermit, Kermit (Ellenberger), Keystone Ellenberger, Leck, McElroy, McKee, Mason, Masterson, Masterson 3500', Monahans, Monroe, Robertson, Russell, Sand Hills West, Snyder, Taylor Link, Tobarg, Unlon, Vincent, Welch, Westbrook, Wheeler (Ellenberger), and Yates
District 9—Airport, Allar (Caddo), Antelope, Bindel (Ellenberger), Burns Ickert, Burns Ragland (Miss. Lime), Davidson, Dodson, Fargo Hildreth, Holbert Caddo, Hults-Owens, Illinois Bend, Johnson Pool in Cooke County, Joy (Miss. Lime), KMA Ellenberger, Knight, Knox (Miss.), McDonald, Murray, Murray Caddo, Mueller (Caddo), Midway, Reek, Stephens, Vogtsberger, Veir, West, Wolfe, Walnut Bend, and Walnut Bend Winger.

Texas Hearing Indicates Increase Output Available

The Texas statewide proration hearing at Austin last week had before it the request of the Petroleum Administrator for War that the state provide 1,999,000 barrels of crude oil and other petroleum liquids during October. This request is 90,000 barrels more than the allocation for September, and PAW recommended that 25,000 barrels of the increase be sour oil.

Evidence presented at the hearing indicated that the oil is available and can be produced without putting strain on any field.

Purchaser nominations for oil from the Gulf Coast and Southwest Texas were up 35,985 barrels — 4079 barrels more from District 1, 13,498 barrels from District 2, 11,719 barrels from District 3, and 6689 barrels from District 4. In addition, Sinclair Refining Company announced it will take the full allowable from any field to which it is connected if the commission sees fit to make increases not specifically requested. This company, it was explained, needs the oil to fill to capacity its pipe line from Corput Christi area to Houston.

A study of the September allowable indicates that a full 90,000-barrel raise will not be necessary to meet the PAW recommendation. Only about 55,000-barrel increase is required. If 25,000 barrels is added to West Texas, then only 30,000 barrels more than in September need be produced from the sweet oil fields.

Commission reports show that the total allowable on September 14 was 1,944,551 barrels. Usually the operators fail to produce about five or six percent of the allowable assigned, but this is virtually offset by the production of unprorated condensate, distillate, and natural gasoline, which amounts to about 115,000 to 125,000 barrels daily. Thus it is reasonable to assume that the net production of all oils will actually be about 1,945,000 barrels under the allowable assigned, and that if 54,000 barrels more is produced, the PAW recommendation will be satisfied.

The West Texas nominations were up 26,723 barrels, so that the commission will have no difficulty in finding fields to which it can allocate the additional 25,000 barrels of sour crude which has been recommended.

Humble Oil & Refining Company asked for 30,314 barrels more sweet oil from South Texas and Gulf Coast fields. Fifteen fields would be affected. Included was a raise of 16,000 barrels for Webster, 4500 for Sugarland, 2965 barrels for Greta, 1635 for Stratton, and 1400 for Taft. Smaller increases were requested for other fields.

Recognizing that the commission was likely to raise the Van field to the maximum of 35,000 barrels listed in the availability report, The Pure Oil Company asked that if raises were ordered, that they be no more than 3000 barrels per month. Thus the company hoped to prevent any unusual pressure changes by reason of sudden variations in the rates of flow. Shortage of pumps was reported also, because of equipment loans made to Plantation Pipe Line Company.

A decline of 3.76 pounds in the East Texas bottom-hole pressure during August was reported. This means a total drop of 7.25 pounds during July and August. H. P. Nichols urged that the commission reduce the number of producing days in the East Texas field to arrest the pressure drop.

However, Bryan Payne, representing the East Texas Salt Water Disposal Company, expressed the opinion that the pressure would probably level out in September. He based this conclusion on the fact that more and more of the salt water is being injected. He reported that the company had injected more than 135,000 barrels per day during the first half of September, and expected to

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increase this to 150,000 barrels during the latter half of the month. In addition to that, privately owned injection systems are handling more than 80,000 barrels a day, and Payne thought that no more than 80,000 barrels a day is now unconnected. Meanwhile additions to the systems are being made.

Phillips Petroleum Company asked that shutdown days be reinstated in the Panhandle, and that the field be produced 22 days during October. This cut was requested because the company's storage is full—has 2,474,213 barrels of oil in storage, and room for only 100,000 barrels more. In August, it added 220,000 barrels to storage, and 270,000 barrels was added in September. Since January 1, storage increased 900,000 barrels.

Governor to Address Meet Of Mid-Continent Oil Men

Governor Coke Stevenson, who has just returned to Texas from a good-will tour of Mexico, will be one of the principal speakers at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, to be held at Fort Worth on October 13 and 14.

The governor will speak Wednesday, October 13, the opening day of the convention.

The program committee has received acceptance from several other prominent speakers to be announced soon. With plans rapidly nearing completion for the meeting, the program committee anticipates a final program of speakers which will surpass any previous annual convention program of the association.

Speakers thus far announced, in addition to Governor Stevenson, include Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, John D. Gill, chairman of the committee on cost and price adjustment to the Petroleum War Council, and George Sawtelle, of Houston, president of the association.

Another important event on the convention program will be the presentation of distinguished service awards to two prominent Texas oil leaders who have rendered outstanding service to the industry. The names of these men are a closely-guarded secret until the awards are made on the opening day of the meeting.

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Drilling Contractors to Hold Annual Meeting in Houston

Program arrangements are being completed for the third annual meeting of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors, to be held at Houston, October 5 and 6, at the Rice Hotel.

The formal program is yet to be announced, but the following speakers have been secured and will appear before the meeting: N. H. Wheless, N. H. Wheless Drilling Company, Shreveport; John A. Chapman, Grey Wolf Drilling Company, Houston; George A. Hill, Jr., Houston Oil Company, Houston; J. E. Warren, Carl B. King Drilling Company, Midland; John R. Suman, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston; H. E. Hamilton, Morris-Hamilton Drilling Company, Houston; Lyle Cashion, Gulf Oil Corporation, Houston; Chase Sutton, The Pure Oil Company, Houston; A. H. Rowan, Rowan Drilling Company, Fort Worth; and Howard P. Holmes, Two States Drilling Company, Dallas.

The afternoon of October 6 will be given over to a symposium, with representatives of PAW, WMC, Selective Service System, and perhaps other government agencies, taking part.

Fall Meeting of East Texas Chapter of API at Kilgore

The East Texas Chapter of American Petroleum Institute, Division of Production will hold its fall meeting at Kilgore, in the high school auditorium, Wednesday, September 22, at 8:00 p.m.

Appearing on the program will be Colonel G. Emerson, U. S. Army Hospital, Longview, speaking on "Treatment of War Injuries"; Richard L. Cochran, chief of Materials Division, PAW, Houston, "Oil Field Material—How to Get It"; and J. E. Bailey, Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Kilgore, Texas, "Plastic Plug-Back Work."

Preceding the meeting there will be a banquet at the Kilgore Hotel.

Hearings Delayed

The Texas Railroad Commission has recessed until October 5 its hearing on the Goldsmith field which was set for September 16. The purpose of the hearing is to determine a proper gas-oil ratio allowance for the wells in the field.

Hearing to consider revision of the method of allocation in the Yates field, Pecos County, which was scheduled for September 20, has been postponed till September 29.

Improvement in Gasoline Stocks and Still Runs as Crude Output Reaches Peak

Slight reduction in demand for gasoline this week, with contrasting increase in crude runs to stills resulted in accumulation of gasoline stocks totaling 526,000 barrels. This gain brought the total at the end of the week to 71,928,000 barrels as compared with 71,402,000 barrels last week, and 80,224,000 barrels a year ago.

Production of gasoil and distillate dropped 199,000 barrels during the week, but the demand for these products was also down, so that stocks at the end of the week showed up 728,000 barrels. Residual fuels dropped in output by 353,000 barrels, and total stocks of this item decreased 664,000 barrels also.

In spite of the tight situation tending to develop in certain spotted refining areas where some plants are being either restricted in their output or shut down altogether because of lack of crude, total refining capacity for the week showed a gain of one tenth of one percent. Total operating capacity for the week stood at 87.4 percent against 87.3 last week.

Total production of gasoline for the week amounted to 12,606,000 barrels. A year ago the weekly output was 11,255,000 barrels.

Daily average crude production reached a peak for this year, jumping 119,000 barrels from the previous seven-day period, bringing the total daily output to 4,354,000 barrels. Increase in allowables in Texas were responsible for much of the gain with most of the increase coming from West Texas fields. This jump in production represents a gain of 452,000 barrels daily as compared with a year ago, and for this year, a percentage gain of 11.5 percent as compared with January 1. A higher peak is yet to come, however, possibly several more before the war is over.

The general trend that reflects the seriousness of our oil picture is apparent in the following percentages: Crude output for the year, 11.5 percent gain since January 1; runs to stills for the same period, 12.8 percent gain; weekly production of gasoline, 12 percent gain; production of residual fuel, 17.7 percent gain; stocks, crude oil, 4.9 percent loss since January 1; gasoline, 10.3 percent loss; gas oil and distillate, 9.5 percent loss; residual fuel, 14.7 loss. These gains in production and manufactured products and gradual decline in all stocks follow the same trend as in 1942, and reflect the constantly increasing industrial and military demands for motor fuels of all kinds, as well as other petroleum products.

Crude Oil Production in the United States

(Estimates compiled by The Oil Weekly. All figures indicate daily averages, in barrels.)

STATE OR DISTRICT	PRODUCTION IN WEEK ENDED September 18	September 11
Arkansas	76,650	76,700
California	783,100	781,450
Long Beach	31,500	32,300
Midway-Sunset	54,950	57,000
Kettleman Hills	41,700	42,400
Wilmington	94,100	93,550
Rest of State	560,850	556,200
Colorado	6,950	6,850
Illinois	217,450	226,750
Salem	28,950	28,200
Louden	35,150	37,650
Other New Pools	142,350	149,550
Old Pools	11,000	11,350
Indiana	14,100	13,250
Kansas	296,900	290,450
Kentucky	22,700	21,200
Louisiana	360,850	361,050
North	82,200	82,300
South	278,650	278,750
Michigan	59,050	55,500
Mississippi	48,800	49,150
Missouri	95	95
Montana	22,100	21,550
Nebraska	1,800	1,800
New Mexico	109,500	105,150
New York	14,250	14,700
Ohio	8,450	8,950
Oklahoma	327,350	327,200
Oklahoma City	54,500	54,700
Seminole Area	72,900	74,750
Rest of State	199,950	197,750
Pennsylvania	43,500	45,950
Tennessee	30	30
Texas	1,838,200	1,833,400
Upper Gulf Coast	485,400	482,950
East Texas Field	380,150	380,400
Rest of Eastern Texas	130,600	130,150
Lower Gulf Coast	170,050	168,300
Southwest Texas	75,050	74,600
South Central Texas	19,300	19,450
West Texas	333,300	332,750
North Texas	140,450	140,450
Panhandle	103,900	104,350
Utah	30	30
West Virginia	7,900	8,700
Wyoming	99,000	91,250
Total United States	4,358,755	4,341,155

Seven-Cent Crude Increase In Southwestern Oklahoma

A price increase of seven cents per barrel has been approved by OPA, covering Southwestern Oklahoma fields in Tillman and Jackson Counties. Fields included are Frederick, Altus and Tip-

Trends of Operations and Changes in Stocks

Figures on crude stocks are from Bureau of Mines weekly reports; all others from American Petroleum Institute weekly reports, which are estimates on Bureau of Mines basis.
(All figures in thousands of barrels—add 000)

HIGHS AND LOWS OF RECENT YEARS

ITEM	Crude Oil Prod. Barrels Daily	Week Ended	Runs to Stills Barrels Daily	Week Ended	Crude Stocks Barrels	Week Ended	Gasoline Stocks Barrels	Week Ended	Gas Oil & Distillate Stocks Barrels	Week Ended	Residual Fuel Oil Stocks Barrels	Week Ended
Highs:												
1939	3,910	8- 5	3,650	10-21	278,607	5-26	87,769	4-22	39,562	10-28	116,237	8-26
1940	3,890	3-16	3,690	6-22	265,865	8-31	102,817	4-20	49,051	10-19	109,135	9-14
1941	4,337	11-22	[1]4,120	10-18	266,187	3-29	99,727	3-29	[1]54,983	11-15	102,448	1- 4
1942	4,337	2- 7	3,961	1- 3	263,208	3-28	[1]109,281	3-14	49,861	11-14	95,857	1- 3
1943	[1]4,354	9-11	4,227	8-28	245,752	5-29	94,159	3-20	42,913	1- 2	72,881	1- 2
Lows:												
1939	[3]1,601	8-26	3,125	2-18	[2]229,127	10-12	71,152	10- 7	20,722	4-15	105,397	4- 8
1940	3,335	11-30	3,370	1- 6	237,339	1-27	79,847	11- 9	23,551	4- 6	102,344	2-10
1941	3,364	1-11	3,490	1-18	240,399	11-15	79,923	10- 4	28,381	4-12	90,914	7-12
1942	3,297	7- 4	3,393	5-23	231,896	12-12	75,934	12- 5	29,240	4-25	72,962	12-26
1943	3,821	1- 9	3,579	3-13	232,191	1- 9	71,402	9- 4	30,732	4- 3	66,448	8-14

TRENDS OF 1942 AND 1943

Trends in Week Ended:	Crude Oil Production Daily	Crude Oil Runs to Stills Daily	Crude Oil Stocks Week End	Gasoline Production Weekly	Gasoline Stocks Week End	Gas Oil & Distillate Production Weekly	Gas Oil & Distillate Stocks Week End	Residual Fuel Production Weekly	Residual Fuel Stocks Week End
1942:									
January 3	4,038	3,961	244,440	13,797	92,987	3,855	49,357	6,918	95,857
January 31	3,871	3,848	250,740	13,292	97,810	3,817	40,674	6,640	91,189
February 28	4,016	3,675	259,373	12,131	105,635	3,799	34,547	6,813	88,285
March 28	3,820	3,667	263,208	11,663	105,624	3,661	31,756	6,344	83,045
April 25	3,581	3,506	257,073	10,535	102,897	3,267	29,240	6,869	81,107
May 30	3,877	3,522	255,023	10,478	95,355	3,034	31,384	6,993	79,628
June 27	3,719	3,581	253,364	10,713	88,396	3,549	32,851	6,615	77,304
July 25	3,691	3,658	249,262	10,864	82,281	3,647	35,966	6,796	77,816
August 29	3,964	3,697	249,007	11,300	80,831	3,850	42,060	6,875	78,034
September 26	3,909	3,802	242,785	10,954	80,550	.....	45,945	.....	78,943
October 31	3,901	3,731	239,266	11,153	79,159	.....	48,131	.....	79,166
November 28	3,878	3,736	234,850	11,269	78,854	.....	49,739	.....	77,796
1943:									
January 2	3,871	3,734	233,938	10,957	82,420	4,285	42,913	7,683	72,881
January 30	3,826	3,698	233,863	10,339	88,830	3,888	37,057	7,452	70,763
February 27	3,873	3,709	235,217	10,566	93,157	4,230	32,939	7,839	70,140
March 27	3,896	3,742	239,126	10,231	94,079	3,541	30,980	8,018	67,938
April 24	3,913	3,737	242,035	10,583	91,001	3,954	31,142	8,168	67,455
May 29	3,970	4,679	245,752	10,656	83,937	3,798	32,274	7,672	67,682
June 26	3,955	4,015	242,657	11,092	79,589	3,876	34,044	8,126	67,960
July 31	4,133	3,788	238,420	11,127	74,977	3,765	36,363	8,478	66,877
August 28	4,196	4,227	236,170	12,420	72,525	4,351	37,928	8,732	67,250
September 4	4,235	4,214	234,635	12,343	71,402	4,361	38,673	8,703	67,675
Sept. 11, 1943	4,354	4,216	.....	12,606	71,928	4,162	39,401	8,350	67,011
Sept. 12, 1942	3,902	3,737	[4]246,942	11,255	80,224	4,215	43,567	7,094	78,633
Change:									
In week	+119	+2	—1,535	+263	+526	—199	+728	—353	—664
In year	+452	+479	—12,307	+1,351	—8,296	—53	—4,166	+1,256	—11,622
In year	+11.5%	+12.8%	—4.9%	+12.0%	—10.3%	—1.2%	—9.5%	+17.7%	—14.7%

[1] All time peak. [2] Lowest since April, 1922. [3] Lowest since October, 1922, due to shutdown of six Mid-Continent States. [4] Stocks, September 5 1942.

ton. Gulf Oil Corporation is the purchaser in these areas and the new price will be $1.25 per barrel for 40 gravity and above, with the customary bracket decline for lower grades.

As was pointed out by OPA to R. O. Weems, vice chairman of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, the increase is an adjustment to put oil from Southwestern Oklahoma on a par with that produced in North Texas, and Southern Oklahoma.

Texas Pipe Line Permits No Longer Required Yearly

A new order of the Texas Railroad Commission eliminates the necessity for obtaining permits to operate pipe lines annually. Hereafter when a permit is issued it will remain effective unless revoked.

Crude Oil Production Continues Breaking Record

Crude oil production in the United States for the week ending September 18, reached a new high, with a daily average of 4,358,755 barrels. This figure is 17,600 barrels over the preceding week, when production stood at 4,341,155 barrels, until then all-time peak for the oil industry.

Texas jumped to a new high of 1,838,200 barrels, 4800 barrels over last week's figure. New Mexico showed an increase, from 105,150 barrels to 109,500, Kansas from 290,450 to 296,900, California from 781,450 to 783,100, Indiana from 13,250 to 14,100, Michigan from 55,500 to 59,050, and Wyoming from 91,250 to 99,000.

Most of the Eastern States showed decreases, Pennsylvania from 45,950 barrels to 43,500, New York from 14,700 to 14,250, and West Virginia from 8700 to 7900.

Louisiana stood at about the same, while Illinois dropped from 226,750 to 217,450 barrels.

Valve Shortage to Delay Completing Products Line

Completion of the first leg of the 20-inch products line now building from Texas to Norris City, Illinois, will be delayed two and possibly three months as a result of inability to secure gate and check valves, it was disclosed last week by PAW.

The construction schedule of the line called for initiation of service to Norris City next month, but Davies admitted that it cannot be finished before November or December. The delay, however, will have no effect on the schedule for completion of the line to the East Coast, and laying of the second leg will continue and construction will be undertaken as planned, so that through service may begin in April.

The difficulty in securing the valves is due to the fact that the factories producing them also are working on equipment for other "green light" programs and, while they have the highest of priorities, the plants are so overloaded that scheduling is difficult.

As a result of the set-back, PAW has canceled arrangements which it had made for products to move through the line when it was opened next month and has advised the refiners concerned to ship by tank car until the line finally is completed.

East Texas Production Brings $108,312 Per Well

Property values in the East Texas field attained a new peak level when Gulf Oil Corporation acquired Ted S. Schroeder et al's J. C. Bumpas 22.77-acre lease, W. H. Castleberry Survey, Gregg County, with 8 wells flowing from Woodbine sand, for $866,500 cash, or $108,312.50 per well. The lease is in choice sector of the field, and has gross allowable of 161¼ barrels per day. The first well was completed in October, 1931, and the last in 1935. Prior to this sale E. O. Allen was assigned the original well and 3.27 acres in settlement of interest held with Schroeder et al.

Gulf Oil Corporation recently paid B. F. Phillips et al $400,000 cash, or $100,000 per well, for the latters' nearby J. C. Bumpas 10-acre lease with 4 wells, ranging from January, 1932, to February, 1940, in age. Lease has base allowable of 82.83 barrels daily. The representative of the purchaser on the above deals refused to consider other property offers on a comparative price basis the past week.

Seminole Chapter API Discusses War Gadgets

The Seminole, Oklahoma, chapter of API held its regular meeting September 16, in Seminole. "War Time Gadgets and Substitutes as Applied in the Seminole Area" was the subject discussed by various local speakers.

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U. S. Field Operations

Kansas

Ellis County Pool Opener Completed on Pump

Corelena Oil Company has opened a new Lansing-Kansas City lime field in the extreme southeast corner of Ellis County, on the downward flank of the Uplift, with Bacon-Beeching 1, NEc SE 34-15-16w. It topped the lime at 3149 feet and drilled to 3328 feet. On official test the well made 806 barrels in 24 hours on pumping. Topeka lime was topped at 2855 feet, Dodge City at 3135, and saturation in the Kansas City-Lansing at 3156 to 3160 feet and from 3237 to 3238 feet. Hole was plugged back after deeper drilling failed to show additional oil and the casing was perforated with 36 shots from 3156-3161 feet and the lime was treated with 4000 gallons of acid. The oil tested checked 41 gravity, corrected, with no water showing. The operator has Sarah 1 drilling near 1000 feet in the northeast of the same section.

Graham County: Hollow Drilling Company's Fesler 1, NW NW NW 25-9-21w, which failed to show as a pool opener last week, has received an official potential of 1940 barrels on pump. Pay is Arbuckle lime, producing after acid treatment.

Rooks County: National Associated Petroleum Company has three zones of saturation in Highley 1, CNE NE 2-8-20w, which is preparing to test. The well topped Topeka lime at 2888 feet, Kansas City-Lansing at 3132 and Arbuckle lime at 3388 feet and drilled to 3446 feet. Casing has been set at 3400 feet and the operator plans to perforate between 3043-3044, 3207-3211 and 3278-3292 feet and treat with acid before a production test. The well is in the extreme western edge of the county.

Reno County: Shell Oil Company is completing one of the state's best wells of the year at Paine 2, SW NW 5-24-10w, in the Peace Creek-Zenith sector, which flowed at an estimated rate of 50 barrels hourly from Viola lime after plug was drilled at 3718 feet.

Oklahoma

Payne County Well Has Oil Saturation in Misener

Skelly Oil Company has opened a new pool in the Ingalls area of northeast Payne County where Simpson 1, SWc SE 30-19-5e, drilled a total of 26 feet of saturated Misener sand. The well has Mississippi lime top at 3532 feet and the Woodford shale top at 3610 feet, and picked top of the Misener sand at 3648 feet. A core taken from 3650 to 3668 feet showed good saturation and a later core to 3676 showed additional saturation.

Lincoln County: Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation's Fowler 1, SWc NE 33-12-4e, a pool opener in Wilcox sand, tested about 6 barrels hourly on pump with water which showed in considerable volumes during preliminary tests steadily decreasing. This production probably will be called Meeker due to earlier but abandoned production in the vicinity.

Seminole County: Carter Oil Company has given Keokuk Falls pool a new pay at Anderson 1, CE½ SW SW 2-10-6e, by proving Cromwell (Pennsylvanian) sand productive in the area. The test, a plug-back from depleted Misener sand production, was tested opposite electrical log indications at 3770 feet and above. Pipe was perforated from 3730 to 3745 feet and the sand produced an initial of 375 barrels in 24 hours.

Payne County: Northwest of Ramsey field, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation is going deeper after finding salt water on a drill-stem test of Hunton lime at Jones 1, SW NE NE 12-18-1e, a wildcat. Bartlesville sand, which is a favorable prospective stratum in this area, failed to show oil, and a thin streak of Misener was non-commercial. The test is being carried to Wilcox which is the main producing zone in Ramsey field.

Oklahoma County: Sohio Producing Company's Cargill 1, CSE SE 30-14-4w, in the Gutowsky-West Edmond area, is finding Hunton lime low, tight and dry in the north end of the play. Top of the formation was at 6971 feet.

Garvin County: Twenty-acre spacing has been approved for Pauls Valley field where four tests are approaching completion stages at this time Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's Cashion 1, NW SE NE 31-4n-1e, at the northwest edge of activity, is a near completion after coring four sand zones in the Pennsylvanian. The first zone was water, but on tests the other three sections tested 60, 40 and 25 barrels of oil each to assure good production. In the matter of the newly approved spacing, future development of the field will be on a 20-acre basis with locations in the northwest and southeast of a 40-acre tract. This will allow maximum conservative development and maximum productivity at this time with a possibility of redevelopment upon a greater drilling density at a later date when materials may be eased.

Kentucky

Small Pool Indicated By Union County Show

A small pool opener for Union County appeared probable as a result of a drill-stem test at M. P. Evans and associates' Bessie Boswell 1, 14-0-18, 3 miles northwest of production in the Spring Grove pool. On a drill-stem test of Aux Vases sand at 2755-62 feet, the well made 240 feet of oil, 120 feet of oil-cut mud and no water in 2 hours. Operators set pipe at 2710 feet with total depth 2854 feet. There are no other tests nearby. Production at Spring Grove is predominantly Mansfield sand.

Henderson County: Kingwood Oil Company's Rash 1-A, 16-Q-25, a wildcat venture 3½ miles northwest of production in the Spotsville pool, found a show of oil in McClosky lime at 2369-73 feet. The operator was drilling deeper below 2515 feet before testing the McClosky show.

Webster County: Blalock and Maiser have extended the Poole field ½ mile southwest with Melton 1, 8-N-23, which found pay in the Waltersburg sand at 1840-50 feet and the Tar Springs sand at 1963-78 feet. On a pump gauge, the well made 130 barrels of oil in 24 hours.

The Pratt pool discovery well, Southern Petroleum Company's Sellers 1, 14-N-24, has been completed in the Tar Springs sand for 165 barrels daily natural. The pay was encountered at 1872-92 feet, the latter figure total depth.

One-half mile southwest of the discovery, Mid-Continent Petroleum Company was drilling below 2739 feet at Miner 1, 15-N-24, and had found no show of oil in the Tar Springs sand. Meanwhile other wells were drilling to the north and northeast of the Pratt pool discovery.

Illinois

Still Another Pool Opened in Edwards

Edwards County which has been a hot spot in Illinois for the past three months, had another new pool this week with the completion of Deep Oil Company's Sutton 1, S½ NW SW 33-2s-10e, 3½ miles southwest of the Albion pool and 2½ miles southeast of production in the Ellery pool.

The well had McClosky-lime pay at 3228-38 feet and was completed for 416 barrels daily flowing natural. Total depth was 3352 feet.

Effingham County: A new McClosky-lime pool for Effingham County was in sight at C. E. Stout's Bushue 1, SW NW 16-6n-6e. On a one-hour drill-stem test of McClosky at 2571-83 feet, the well showed 750 feet of oil, 60 feet of oil-cut mud and 30 feet of salt water. The operator planned to drill on for a second pay break. Nearest production is in the Mason pool, 4½ miles west.

Wayne County: National Refining Company opened a new pool or extended the Golden Gate pool of Wayne County with a McClosky lime well which may yield 750 barrels daily when completed. The well is Lawrence 1, SE NE SE 32-2s-9e. When pay at 3316-20 feet was given a drill-stem test, the well made gas in two minutes and flowed oil in nine minutes. Seven-inch pipe was set to 3312 feet and operator started moving in standard tools to drill plug. The pay was topped at 3314 feet.

Jefferson County: After flowing 750 barrels in 24 hours natural from McClosky lime, J. H. Williams' pool opener, Dalton Community 1, SE SW 13-2s-4e, approximately 3 miles from the productive Bluford area, was scheduled for an acid treatment.

Gulf Refining Company's McNail 1, NW SE NW 23-1s-4e, 4 miles west of the Coil pool, another Jefferson County pool opener, swabbed and flowed 265 barrels of oil in 14 hours from McClosky lime at 2880-92 feet.

Marion County: Gulf Refining Company's pool opener in Haines township, Floyd 1, SE SE NW 25-1n-3e, pumped 155 barrels of oil and 14 barrels of water in 24 hours from McClosky lime, when completed.

Hamilton County: National Asso-

ciated Petroleum Company was waiting on cement to test Aux Vases-sand saturation at York Tibbs 1, NE NE NW 35-4s-7e, which flowed on a drill-stem test to promise a new pool. During a 30-minute drill-stem test the well yielded gas in 6 minutes and started flowing in 26 minutes. Total depth is 3314 feet.

Richland County: R. B. Martin's Boyd 1, S½ SE SW 22-2n-10e, a pool opener in south Madison township, probably will cause a heavy play in the Richland-Edwards County line area, especially in view of the recent success in Edwards County. The well, which swabbed 246 barrels from McClosky lime in 24 hours, was yielding about 500 barrels daily after acid treatment.

Indiana

New Posey County Pool Five Miles from New Harmony

A. C. Thomas is completing a pool opener five miles east of the New Harmony pool in Posey County. The well, Bailey 1, SW SE 28-4s-13w, is producing from Waltersburg sand at 2183-97 feet. On a drill-stem test at 2193-2215 feet, the well made 300 feet of clean oil, 180 feet of oil-cut mud and no water. The operator has Bailey 2 drilling.

Gibson County: L. J. Lloyd's Fithien 1, C SW SE 23-1n-10w, has been completed for a slight northern extension of the Hazelton pool. On completion, the well made 225 barrels of oil in 24 hours from McClosky lime at 1681-86 feet. Total depth is 2018 feet.

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West Texas

McCamey Deep Test Has Show in Silurian Lime

Initial deep test for the McCamey field where numerous leases are nearing the depletion stage in the regular Permian, indicated commercial production from an 86-foot section of Silurian lime, and drilling is underway to explore the Ordovician series. This prospective deep strike involves Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company's Lane 52-A, SW NE SE GC&SF Section 5, A213, which yielded 850 feet of oil- and gas-cut rotary mud with a maximum of 109,000 feet of sweet gas on 47-minute drill-stem test at 7101-7203 feet. Top of Silurian was called at 7115 feet followed by Montoya at 7201 feet with elevation of 2589 feet. The test was drilling hard chert and lime at 7249 feet. Silurian has accounted for a two-well pool in Ward County, and also indicated production possibilities in the Ellenburger discovery for the Keystone structure. The company has supported its deep drilling project with a big lease block within and around the field, which will experience a large-scale drilling program should attractive deep production occur.

Winkler County: Sid Richardson and Perry Bass' Walton 4 established a new Permian producing zone for the Keystone structure in flowing 450 barrels of 46-gravity oil on 24-hour gauge through ¾-inch choke after using 500 gallons of acid through perforation at 4705-20 feet. Gas volume is rated at 5,600,000 daily. This deepened Permian well logged top of San Angelo at 4600 feet and top of Clear Fork which also indicated production, at 4792 feet with elevation of 2958 feet. The partnership is deepening a well in the north portion of the field, and other operators will do likewise. In the meantime the area has three active Ordovician projects that are due to core the new pay for guidance in future development.

Magnolia Petroleum Company's Walton 21, ¾ mile southeast of the company's prolific Ellenburger discovery in the Kermit-Ellenburger pool, entered black shale at 7710 feet, or 75 feet high, and was drilling shale at 7890 feet. The company's Walton 234, ¾ mile northwest of the discovery, was drilling at 5950 feet.

Deep Tests: Phillips Petroleum Company's Price 1, Southeastern Pecos County, was drilling at 12,772 feet in limey-shale, being 14 feet short of the depth record for the district. This wildcat was expected to reach granite above this level. In Gaines County, Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's American Warehouse 15, Cedar Lake field, was drilling black shale at 11,456 feet with Ordovician overdue. Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Kurfees 1, Hale County prospect and north of a deep-seated granite ridge, was fishing drill pipe at 8500 feet with hole bottomed at 8744 feet. Gulf Oil Corporation's Dean 1, Dawson County, was drilling at 8395 feet.

Andrews County: The Texas Company's Mabee 1, near C NE SW

G&MMB&A 37, Block 40, attracted attention in recovering oil porosity and saturation from top of San Andres at 4640-60 feet. This wildcat is 2 miles east of the highest of 3 failures drilled by Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company and Seaboard Oil Company on the Midland Farms Company fee. Coring was underway on The Texas Company's prospect, which is on a 14,000-acre lease. Phillips Petroleum Company's Cowden-Embar 1, Permian discovery gasser that preceded the opening of the Embar 2-pay field, deepened to 8576 feet where prolific yield of sulphur water was encountered in Ellenburger. This outpost is 1⅛ miles southeast of Ellenburger production, which is virtually defined in all directions.

Ordovician Wildcats: Lario Oil & Gas Company and Forest Development Corporation's Golden 1, C S¼ of S¼ H&GN 40, Block 10, Pecos County, is the first of 3 scheduled Ordovician tests on a 5-section block acquired last July. In Mitchell County, Shamrock Oil & Gas Corporation will drill Ellwood-Gulf 1, C NW NE SP Ry 19, block 17, to 8500 feet, or water in Ellenburger. It is 6 miles west by north of Humble Oil & Refining Company's 8002-foot Ellenburger failure. Shamrock Oil & Gas Corporation has also projected an Ordovician test for northwestern Brewster County.

North Texas

Joy Field Production Extended Half Mile

Half-mile northeast extension for the Joy field, Clay County, was assured when R. H. Dearing & Sons' Chilson 1, Block 28, H. Williams Survey, unloaded and flowed oil while reaming core hole when bottomed at 6105 feet. This outpost logged top of Mississippian at 6050 feet, or 101 feet low to nearest producer, to indicate it is near the edge of the structure. The Joy field is one of largest Mississippian oil areas in the district, having 10 producers from this zone, and also produces from Strawn on the rim of the structure. Continental Oil Company's Hilburn 1, prospective Strawn oil discovery near Shannon, bailed 12 barrels of oil and 4 barrels of rotary mud in 24 hours, and will be given a light nitro shot in thin pay topped at 4715 feet. This wildcat was drilled to water in Ellenburger at 6515 feet, then plugged back to 4720 feet.

Jack County: Opening of first production from Mississippian in the southeast portion of the Bryson district was in prospect when Brazos River Gas Company's Clayton 2, James Mathews Survey, A398, encountered 270,000 feet of gas in drilling 3 feet into Mississippian, topped at 4766 feet. Pipe will be set for production test. Clayton 2 originally was completed in 1930 as a gasser in Strawn at 2900 feet, then deepened with cable tools.

Young County: British-American Oil Producing Company's Carpenter-Barrett 1, Ed. W. Sergeant Survey and 3 miles north of Loving, uncovered first Mississippian production in the northeast sector of the county in flowing 169 barrels of fluid, averaging 70 percent oil and balance acid sludge and rotary fluid, on 3-hour test through ¼-inch choke on casing outlet. This flow followed treatment of perforations at 5180-95 feet with 1000 gallons of acid. Tankage is being set for completion. Flowing pressure on casing ranged from 650 to 450 pounds, while bottom-hole pressure was calculated at 2200 pounds. This discovery entered Mississippian at 5180 feet, and tested water in Ellenburger at 5410-5537 feet. Near the south line of the county and on the northwest edge of Eliasville, L. A. Long et al's Donnell 1, TE&L 1205, opened an oil pool in flowing 69 barrels of oil on 6-hour test through 20/64-inch choke from Marble Falls at 3914-20 feet. C. A. Lupton and Jerome McLester's Johnson 1, Brazos River Indian Reservation Section 3, confirmed a new Marble Falls strike in flowing 50 barrels hourly natural on preliminary test from sand at 3995-4003 feet.

Wichita County: Continental Oil Company et al's West 2, south offset to the partnership's West pool discovery on the northwest edge of Wichita Falls, enhanced the outlook for the area in flowing 114½ barrels on 12/64-inch choke from Strawn sand at 4226-42 feet with hole bottomed at 4250 feet. Rig was moved southeast to drill Waggoner 1, W. T. Buntin Survey, A341.

Montague County: Seitz-Comegys & Seitz's Fleming 1, widened the Illinois Bend 2-pay area to the east in flowing 91 barrels 30-gravity oil on 4-hour gauge through ½-inch from Upper Strawn sand at 3533-41 feet. Continental Oil Company's Vaughn 2, northwest outpost, will try for completion in this zone after testing water in the original pay at 3876-80 feet.

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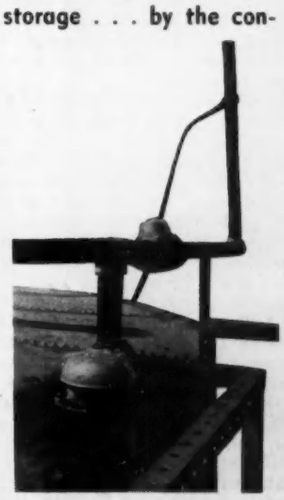

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East Texas

Alba Prospect Test Logs Oil Saturation

The Alba prospect, near the west border of Wood County, renewed its bid for production when Plains Production Company's Mit Cox 1, Joseph Simpkins Survey, logged an aggregate of 7 feet of oil-saturated sand in coring Sub-Clarksville zone at 3933-51 feet, where drill-stem test was pending. This projected Paluxy sand wildcat registered high structural position in logging Pecan chalk at 2375-2510 feet and Austin chalk at 3595-3890 feet. It is 4000 feet southeast of Alba, and about a mile southeast of B. B. Orr et al's Rainwater 1, abandoned last May in Paluxy series at 6396-6540 feet. The latter found top of Georgetown lime 44 feet low on correlation with a 5200-foot failure drilled on the south side of the town by Gulf Oil Corporation in 1936.

In the Oak Grove area, F. R. Jackson-R. L. Fisher and Bert Fields' McCarley 1-a, twin to a wildcat that was junked in trying to set pipe for production test of Woodbine saturation, entered first Woodbine sand at 5300 feet with second sand at 5417 feet, being somewhat high due to thinning of shale section. Heavily-saturated oil sand, possibly 14-gravity oil, was logged at intervals in both zones, and test was drilling in water sand at 5556 feet. Pipe will be set through the sand, then perforated for test by stages. McCarley 1-A indicated an oil pumper in Sub-Clarksville sand, topped at 4978 feet.

Shell Oil Company and Navarro Oil Company's Lee & White 1, south outpost for the Manziel pool and second Paluxy failure, was drilling sandy-shale at 6530 feet, having failed to encounter sufficient sand to produce in entering Paluxy at 6308 feet. Roger Lacy et al's Shamburger-Magnolia 1, northeast outpost, entered Georgetown at 5170 feet, and was drilling at 5450 feet with thinning of lime section necessary to make a producer. Shell Oil Company's Whatley 1, east outpost, is rigged up for Travis Peak test.

Kaufman County: Sun Oil Company's Rutledge 1, first Smackover prospect in the Woodbine belt to offer encouragement for production from the deep lime, filled with hot sulphur water when plugs were drilled from 5½-inch at 10,040 feet, or 17½ feet off bottom. Extended swabbing test failed to lower the water column below 3800 feet off bottom. This wildcat will be plugged back to perforate opposite porous section in Rodessa at 6410-40 and 6326-50 feet, and if non-productive the hole will be plugged. Remaining Smackover projects involve Humble Oil & Refining Company's Rutherford 1, Hunt County, drilling at 2925 feet in Georgetown, topped at 2797 feet, and the company's Wright 1, Morris County, drilling at 8650 feet in Travis Peak, topped at 7526 feet. Scheduled starters are Brown & Wheeler's Gibson 1, Navarro County, and The Texas Company's Solomon 1, Red River County.

Franklin County: Tide Water-Seaboard Oil Company's G. L. Gilbert 1, 1600 feet north of New Hope pool's dual-completion discovery, flowed 47 barrels of 41.4-gravity oil on 4-hour test through choke after perforating Rodessa, or Bacon lime at 7295-7311 feet, then showed oil and water on test of open hole in Travis Peak sand at 7916-8055 feet. A plug-back job may follow. The partnership's R. L. Gilbert 1, southeast outpost and lowest of 3 tests, halted at 8045 feet to run 5½-inch pipe. Humble Oil & Refining Company's Solon King 1, Wm. Y. Lacy Survey and 2 miles to northwest of the discovery, partially confirmed a geophysical picture that places the northwest strike for New Hope structure in logging Pecan chalk at 2320-2448 feet with elevation of 370 feet, being 35 to 23 feet low when correlated with the 2-pay completion.

Hunt County: Stanolind Oil & Gas Company's Hamilton 1, northeast of its Campbell pool discovery pumper in Paluxy, cut a fault at 3815 feet followed by short section of Goodland at 4292-4316 feet, then drilled 4 feet of Paluxy oil sand to 4344 feet. Pipe has been landed at 4340 feet to complete. The company's Bickley 1, 1¼ miles southwest of Commerce, cut a second fault near 5580 feet, and was drilling at 5962 feet.

Southwest Texas

Field Extensions Yielding Results in Lower Coast

Completion of field discovery wells and testing of major extensions featured interest in the lower coastal belt. Quintana Petroleum Company has run a potential on South Texas Syndicate 7-C, first oil producer in the Greens Branch field of McMullen County. Heretofore, the field produced only gas. The new well gauged 2 barrels hourly through 3/32-inch choke in the first Carrizo sand at 3936-41 feet. Total depth is 3941 feet with 5½-inch casing cemented at 3936 feet. This new producer is 1750 feet northeast of the discovery gasser and is spotted in BS&F 19, abstract 88.

Superior Oil Company (California) has completed a 2000-foot north extension to the Slick-Wilcox field of Dewitt-Goliad County, the field being in both counties. The Riedel 1-W flowed 264 barrels of 34.7-gravity oil daily from perforations at 7607-20 feet in the second Carrizo oil section. The first Carrizo section at 7505-44 feet showed gas-distillate. Another gas-distillate sand was logged at 7575-82 feet; an oil sand at 7582-98 feet and sandy shale at 7598-7607 feet. Total depth is 7623 feet.

Pan American Production Company has established the water level in a north outpost at Willimar in Willacy County. The company's Rodriguez 1 was perforated at 7954-58 feet where the contact was established, the recovery being 72 stands of oil and salt water. These perforations have been squeezed to make completion higher in the hole. Gas sand was topped at 7753 feet, oil sand being found at 7848-55 feet. Total depth is 7970 feet with casing set to 7970 feet. This field was recently extended 1½ miles southward by Baldridge and King, completing a producer in the Cockfield section to prove up several hundred additional acres to production.

Zapata County: The Texas Company has opened a new gas field four miles southwest of Colorado field in the east part of the county. The company's Hartman 2 was perforated at 1941-46 feet, flowing 870,000 cubic feet of gas daily through ¼-inch choke. Sand was topped at 1938 feet, total depth being 2310 feet with casing cemented at 2296 feet.

Wildcatting: A number of new wildcats are projected in scattered areas, with the pace of drilling expected to increase during the remainder of the year. A large number of these tests are finding shows of oil and gas while others are finding new oil fields. The Karnes-Bee-Dewitt-Goliad area is the most active presently. Adams Oil and Gas Company is preparing to drill a deep Wilcox test two miles southeast of Hondo Creek in Karnes County. Continental Oil Company is rigging up to drill a deep Wilcox well southwest of Myersville in Dewitt County. Stanolind Oil and Gas Company is preparing to drill a Carrizo-Wilcox well northeast of Burnell field in Karnes County.

Texas Gulf Coast

Jefferson County Wildcat Indicates New Field

One of the most important wildcat operations on the Texas Gulf Coast is a test drilled four miles northeast of Stowell field in Jefferson County, reported with sufficient sand sections to make a producer and open a new field. The well is McFaddin Trust 1, drilled by Glenn H. McCarthy, and is located in T. & N. O. survey section 143. Operators have set production pipe and the first flow test is due to be made early next week. Although details have not been announced, total depth is reported to be 10,154 feet and casing also is reported cemented around 9900 feet. These shows are believed to be part of the main Frio sand body, and are on strike with the prolific sand sections at Stowell.

Wildcatting also is showing a definite pickup on the coast. Glenn H. McCarthy is preparing to drill a 9000-foot wildcat 6 miles southeast of Nome in Jefferson County, in Texas Public Service 1, spotted on a 1000-acre lease in William McFarland survey, 447 feet from southwest and southeast lines of the lease and survey.

A majority of the new tests are projected to the Wilcox. Sun Oil Company has announced location for Richardson 1 on the Antioch prospect in Jasper County, southwest of Buna. Location is on a 100-acre tract in John R. Saulsbury survey. Projected depth is 8250 feet. This area has had few deep wildcat wells, and most of the tests now being put down in the county are scheduled for the Wilcox.

Cities Service is moving in equipment to drill Lehrer 1, proposed 10,500-foot hole 2 miles north of the Old Garwood field, Colorado County. Location is on a 1475-acre lease in Naham Mixon survey. This test likewise will drill deep into the Wilcox.

Charles E. Fraser, Inc., has announced location for a 5300-foot wildcat, contracted to the Wilcox, 6 miles southwest of Lyons in Burleson County. It is on a 379-acre lease in the James Buchanan survey.

Deep Sand: The Texas Company has applied for a new field allowable for Stevenson 53, new sand opener on the east flank of Humble dome, Harris County. The new well was perforated at 5811-19 feet and flowed 415 barrels daily through ⅛-inch choke with 580 pounds pressure on tubing, with casing sealed.

South Louisiana

Perkins Field Extension Area Being Tested Further

A second well is being completed in the recently discovered Perkins field area of Calcasieu Parish. This extension, and wildcatting held major interest in the coastal area last week. The extension is Edgewood Land and Logging 2, section 30-7s-10w, drilled by E. R. Brann and North American Consolidated Oil Company as the second well in the field. Operators cored pay sand flat with the discovery, the total depth being 5429 feet with 5½-inch casing set on bottom. First test will be made soon to determine the potential. The well is northwest of the discovery.

Wildcats: Drilling of wildcat tests has been increasing in the past month, and there are signs that activity will further increase within the next two months. The most important deep wildcats are: Phillips Petroleum Company's Stewart 1 in Grand Marias area of Iberia Parish, section 42-12s-7e; Texas Company's Brady 1, section 65-16s-24e, of Jefferson Parish; Phillips Petroleum Company and Tide Water Associated's Stovall 1, section 88-14s-3e, Intercoastal City area of Vermilion Parish.

Vermilion Parish: Union Oil Company (California) is still cutting and pulling stuck drill pipe in State-Whitelake 1-A, wildcat in the northwest portion of Whitelake. The derrick on this well was blown down during the last hurricane, and when a new derrick was rebuilt operators found the drill pipe stuck. Total depth is 2760 feet.

Humble Oil and Refining Company is near the 12,000-foot level in Louisiana Furs 3, wildcat in Peccan Island area of Vermilion Parish. This well is near a gas-distillate producer drilled by the same company a few months ago.

Sun Oil Company has completed another flank producer at Chacahoula in Lafourche Parish. The Dibert, Stark and Brown 16, section 73-15s-15e, was perforated at 7804-30 feet and flowed 194 barrels daily through ⅛-inch choke. Total depth is 8200 feet.

Official completion gauge has been run on Shamrock Oil Company's wildcat discovery 10 miles east of the University field in East Baton Rouge Parish. The company's Phillips 1 was perforated at 9568-76 feet and flowed 335 barrels of 45.3 gravity oil daily through 5/32-inch choke. Total depth is 9875 with 5½-inch casing set to 9606 feet. Located in section 44-8s-2e, the discovery topped the first Heterostegina at 7425 feet, Heterostegina lime at 7687 feet, and Cibicides hazzardi at 8460 feet.

North Louisiana

Reports of Jackson Parish Discovery Discounted

Reports of an oil discovery at Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation's Tremont Lumber Company's 1, deep wildcat in Jackson Parish near Jonesboro were discounted by company officials who have released little information on drilling operations. The well, located 1,980 feet south and 661 feet west of the northeast corner of Section 31-15n-3w, was drilled below 8,500 feet and plugged back for testing the Pettit. Perforations from 7,390 feet to 7,420 feet were reported to have tested dry and additional perforations were made from 7,420 to 7,442 and the well acidized. This resulted in the report that oil flowed into the pit but company officials reported only acid water with a show of gas.

A new wildcat location has been made for A. W. Phillips' Anthony 1, SEc NE 9-11n-14w, De Soto Parish. Plans call for drilling to 5,300 feet.

Carter Oil Company's Bollinger 1, deep wildcat in Bossier Parish, NW 20-22n-11w, is drilling below 6,368 feet with nothing reported but a slight show at the shallow producing level. Hole will be drilled to 9,000 feet.

In the new Holly Ridge field of Tensas Parish, Carter Oil Company's Shelly 2, SW NE 19-11n-10e, was below 2,915 feet, and Union Producing Company's Jurden 1, NE 19-11n-10e, was below 3,000 feet.

Frank and George Frankel's Muslow 1, Section 30-21n-7w, Claiborne Parish, which has loomed as a Dees sand discovery, was last reported to have swabbed some oil after squeezing off water and reperforating from 4,274 to 4,290 feet. Testing is being continued.

Placid Oil Company's Nebo 1, NE 13-15n-7w has been acidized after perforation from 7,024 to 7,048 feet, and is showing a light gasser.

DR. J. BRIAN EBY, consulting geologist, addressed the first fall meeting of the Houston Geological Society, September 16, on "The Oil Fields of Jackson County, Texas."

Arkansas

Increased Drilling Follows Smart Spacing Change

Increased drilling activity has started in the Smart field as the result of the recent PAW order permitting an additional well on each 40-acre tract. Crow Drilling Company's L. W. Weaver D1, NW NW 11-15s-20w, Columbia County, is drilling below 2,000 feet. McAlester's Clyde Bannister 1, SW SE 1-15s-20w, Nevada County, has moved in machinery, and other locations are being made.

The Ouchita sector of the field had a disappointment in G. H. Vaughn's Morgan 1, 7-5s-19w, abandoned at 3,770 feet.

C. H. Lyons has made location in C SE NE 18-18s-11w, New London field, after completing King 1, C SW NE 1, 12-18s-12w, from 5,800 feet as one of best in field.

A deep wildcat show has been reported at Kerlyn Oil Company's Union Sawmill 1, NW SE NE 9-17s-13w, drilling below 3,500 feet in the Cotton Valley.

California

New Field in Kern; Wildcat Drilling Spurts

Continental Oil Company has opened a new field in the McClung area of Kern County with completion of KCL G-1, flowing 265 barrels daily on initial pro-

What about Venture Capital?

All business men are worried about who will provide venture capital after the war. Business, large and small, has been made very difficult for management. Poorly conceived tax programs and even less justifiable handicaps make it impossible to enjoy a profit or accumulate a back log, while the chances of losing capital investment are multiplied many fold. When men refuse to risk capital, as they surely do with incentive removed, industry must be government owned and operated. Can it be it has been planned that way in America? The new session of Congress should decide. Of course the supply business is a 35-year-old habit with us, not to be broken lightly. Too many men TRY PELCO FIRST.

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duction test. The oil is 29.7 gravity and is coming from 26 feet of Stevens sand, with bottom of hole at 7534 feet. Unsuccessful drilling in the immediate area suggests that the new strike will include an area of not more than 200 acres.

Increased interest in wildcat exploration in the state was evidenced by announcement of 15 wildcats during last week, 11 of them for immediate drilling, 4 in Kern County, 4 in Los Angeles County, and 3 in Fresno County.

Contra Costa County: Standard Oil Company is starting a gas test in an area midway between Pinole and San Pablo.

Fresno County: Shell Oil Company is grading location for a wildcat, No. 75-35, NW SE NE 35-15-15, to be a second try for production in the Nicholson area.

In the Huron area, General Petroleum Corporation has launched a second test after failure of an initial test. The new well is designated as No. 68-35, SE SW SE 35-16-18.

The Polvadero area wildcat being drilled by Standard Oil Company having been junked because of mechanical trouble and abandoned at 4108 feet, rig has been skidded to a nearby site for a new start.

Kern County: Five companies have joined to make a thorough exploration of the Shafter area. The initial test likely will be drilled in Section 7-28-25. Barnsdall Oil Company, Hancock Oil Company, Pacific Western Oil Corporation, The Texas Company and Tide Water Associated Oil Company are participants in the venture.

Chanslor Canfield Midway Oil Company has staked No. 36-1, SE SW 36-28-20, to be a test of an area lying to the south of Belridge, South production.

Los Angeles County: Out some distance west of known production limits of Aliso Canyon field, two wildcats have been started, both seeking equivalent of rich Senson sand pay recently opened up by Tide Water Associated Oil Company. Barnsdall Oil Corp.-Bandini Petroleum Corporation's Roosa 1 is in SE NW NE 29-3-16, and Standard Oil Company's Del Aliso 1 is in SE SE NE 29-3-16.

About a mile west of Del Valle field, Jack Herley and Paul Kelley are grading site for a wildcat, Black 1, 13-4-18.

San Joaquin County: Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Thomson-Folger 1, C NE NW 3-4-5, is a second try to uncover gas production in the Galt area.

Another second try for prospective new gas production following negative results of a first test is Standard Oil Company's North Roberts Island 1, NE NW SE 36-1-5, Roberts Island area.

Ventura County: Richfield Oil Corporation has announced a wildcat for the Ojai area, No. 48, SW SE SE 12-4-22.

Michigan

Wexford County Showing Indicates New Field

Cherokee Oil Company's Wood 1, S½ SW NW 19-22n-9w, Haring Township wildcat, Wexford County, is rated a potential field opener on the basis of core and electrical log surveys. The wildcat showed a probable producing zone in the top of the Dundee at 3704-15 feet and one less probable zone in the Monroe. Perforating work is scheduled for the production test on the Dundee. This test is indicative of a growing trend in Michigan to core with rotary all potential producing formations, follow up with electrical log, and complete by perforating casing. This method for Michigan is nearly a 100 percent trend for 1943.

Mecosta County: Smith Petroleum Company's Trail 1, SE SW SW 8-16n-7w, farthest south test drilled in the Fork pool, logged Dundee lime at 3858 feet and carried 2000 feet of oil in 4 hours, natural at 3863½ feet. This producer is expected to further stimulate drilling in the field, currently the most active in the state.

Missaukee County: Sun Oil Company's Wilson 1, S½ SE SE 11-23n-5w, wildcat, carried 510,000 feet of gas in the Richfield at 4485 feet and a show of oil. Deepened to 4497 feet no increase was obtained.

Clare County: Rowmor, Leonard and Gordon's Oxendale 1, SE NW NW 31-18n-4w, Hatton field, drilled the Dundee objective dry, 41 feet low on the horizon, and plugged at 4030 feet. It is a north offset to Ranch Oil Company's Ranch 2, completed earlier this summer for a 2500-barrel potential.

LYNN M. (PUD) DAVIS died at his home in Mexia, Texas, September 10. He was employed by Tide Water Associated Oil Company, as foreman in the Mexia field. Previously he had worked for Simms Oil Company, at Smackover, Arkansas, Magnolia Petroleum Company and Atlantic Oil Producing Company, in many of the North Texas fields.

PROOF

Typical of many letters proving that Dedman furnishes the highest quality steel castings obtainable, is this letter from a big manufacturer. References to war work are deleted.

"Attention: Mr. H. W. Dedman, President

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FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

United States Well Completions

ARKANSAS

Calhoun County: Lion's (wildcat) Zimmerman 1, 2-13s-16w, abnd 2500 ft.

Union County: Marine Oil Co.'s Scott 1, New London field, c se nw 12-18s-12w, north outpost, 100 bbls, 5300 ft.

CALIFORNIA

Fresno County—Coalinga Old Field: Standard's 27-3A, ne ne se 3-19-15, pump 13 bbls oil, 3 water, perf 1670-1640, 1590-1516 ft, td 1810 ft, pd 1675 ft.

Fresno County — Kettleman North Dome (Old well deepened): Kettleman North Dome Association's 41-34J, gas lift 230 bbls 38.8 gr oil, 9 water, perf 8615-8650, 8530-8460 ft, otd 7915 ft, deepened to 8620 ft.

Kern County—Belridge South: Belridge Oil Co.'s 16A-35, sw nw sw 35-28-21, pump 50 bbls, perf 685-769, 975-1050, 1081-1161 ft, td 1161 ft.

Belridge Oil Co.'s 17-35, nw sw sw 35-28-21, pump 25 bbls, perf 678-770, 954-1150 ft, td 1150 ft.

Belridge Oil Co.'s 17A-35, nw sw sw 35-28-21, pump 40 bbls 12.3-gr oil, 7 water, perf 620, 706, 915-990, 1044-1100 ft, td 1100 ft.

Chanslor Canfield Midway Oil Co.'s B. F. 11-10, ne ne ne 11-29-21, pump 8 bbls 14-gr oil, 12 water, perf 1018-1022, 1066-1075, 1160-1200, 1240-1250 ft, td 1370 ft.

General Petroleum Corp.'s 63-2, sw ne sw 2-9-21, pump 60 bbls 19-gr oil, 10 water, 190 ft, perf 994 ft, td 2864 ft, pd 895 ft.

Kern County—Kern Front: Kern Oil Co.'s 25-6B, sw sw nw 25-28-27, pump 35 bbls, 78 ft perf 2040 ft, td 2040 ft.

Standard's 57, nw nw se 15-28-27, pump 118 bbls 12.7-gr, 170 ft perf 2343 ft, td 2345 ft.

Westates Petroleum Corp.'s Cauley 5, ne ne se 16-28-27, pump 15 bbls 12.5-gr oil, 6 water, perf 2348-2363, 2448-2535 ft, td 2576 ft.

Kern County — Midway-Sunset: Chanslor Canfield Midway Oil Co.'s 81-6, nw se sw 6-32-23, pump 151 bbls 22.2-gr oil, 35,000 gas, 63 bbls water, 140 ft perf 3149 ft, td 3230 ft, pd 3150 ft.

Kern County—Poso Creek-Premier: Standard's 4-21, ne nw nw 21-28-27, pump 175 bbls oil, 26 water, 93 ft perf 2918 ft, td 2920 ft.

Kern County—Round Mountain: Crestmont Oil Co.'s Staley 14, ne sw se 8-28-29, pump 79 bbls 17-gr, 451 ft perf 1772 ft, td 1772 ft.

Los Angeles County—Montebello: Standard's Baldwin 104, nw se ne 36-1-12, pump no est, 778 ft perf 2730 ft, td 2750 ft.

Los Angeles County—Rosecrans (Old well deepened): St. Anthony Oil Corp.'s Gordon 8, 645 ft n 162 ft w c/ls Broadway and Redondo Blvds, pump 150 bbls 24-gr oil, 26 water, perf 8250-8400 ft, otd 8031 ft, deepened to 8411 ft.

Los Angeles County—Torrance: St. Francis Oil Co.'s Spencer Comm 1, 300 ft n, 300 e c/ls Spencer and Victoria Sts, pump no est, perf 3095-3170, 3315-3670 ft, td 3680 ft.

Los Angeles County — Wilmington: General Petroleum Corp.'s Ford 25, 3418 ft s 535 e c/ls Ford and Anaheim Blvds, pump 209 bbls 14-gr, 182 ft perf 2613 ft, td 2614 ft.

Atlantic's Coastline 1, 130 ft s 317 w c/l Mauretania St and Wilmington Blvd, pump no est, perf 3110-3360, 3532-3740 ft, td 3741 ft.

Union Pacific's 224, 6530 ft s, 1343 w c/ls Ford and Anaheim Blvds, flow no est, perf 2615-2729 ft, td 2737 ft.

Orange County—Huntington Beach: Signal Oil & Gas Co.'s Bolsa 41, 1761 ft n, 1760 w swc Bolsa "C" lease, flow 480 bbls 29-gr, 3633 ft.

CALIFORNIA WILDCATS

Fresno County—Failure: Standard's Camino 2-1, sw se se 31-21-15, Curry Hills area, abnd in Cretaceous shale, 3648 ft.

Fresno County—Failure (Old well redrilled): General Petroleum Corp.'s Burrel 1, mud sand otd 1076 ft, abnd 6257 ft.

Fresno County—Failure: Standard's Bordieu 1, nw nw sw 1-21-16, Polvadero area, mechanical trouble, junked 4108 ft.

Kern County—Failure: Honolulu Oil Corp.'s 52-25, sw nw ne 25-29-21, Cymric area, abnd in sandy shale 2000 ft.

Kern County—Failure: Universal Consolidated Oil Co.'s Sauer Dough 2, sw se sw 23-29-21, Cymric area, abnd in shale 1246 ft.

Los Angeles County—Failure: Barnsdall's Baldwin 1, se ne sw 11-2-11, Montebello area, abnd 2983 ft.

San Joaquin County—Failure: Standard's Holt Comm 1, se nw sw 15-1-5, Roberts Island area, abnd 5319 ft.

Solano County—Failure: Texas Co.'s Stewart 74-7, sw se ne 7-4-1, Denverton area, abnd 4182 ft.

ILLINOIS

Clay County: McBride, Inc.'s Thompson 1, se sw sw 2-3n-7e, Cypress 2604-14 ft, 280 bbls, 2655 ft.

Central Pipe Line's Fender 1, c ne nw 13-5n-5e, abnd 2475 ft.

Shell's Moss 1, nw nw sw 14-5n-5e, Aux Vases 2336-56 ft, 270 bbls, 2356 ft.

Texas' Rogers 1, nw ne sw 14-5n-5e, Aux Vases 2349-59 ft, 58 bbls, 2359 ft.

Clinton County: Texas' Becker 1, sw ne 20-1n-3w, abnd 2956 ft.

Crawford County: Ohio's Buck 35, c sw nw 4-6n-13w, abnd 2963 ft.

Edwards County: Kingwood's Cowling 1, sw se sw 20-2s-14w, O'H 3099 ft, 172 bbls, 3247 ft.

Magnolia's Knakniuks-Fortner 1, e/2 sw nw 9-1n-10e, McCl 3290 ft, 176 bbls, 3298 ft.

Fayette County: Carter's Stubblefield 3-D, sw ne 22-8n-3e, Dev 3058 ft, 50 bbls, 3060 ft.

Franklin County: Lario O&G Co.'s Franklin 3, sw ne nw 36-6s-4e, abnd 3348 ft.

Gallatin County: Ashland's Grant 2, sw ne nw 15-8s-9e, Cyp 2516 ft, 25 bbls, 2531 ft.

Hamilton County: Chris Pearson's Lee 3, n/2 ne nw 27-6s-6e, 40 bbls, 3112 ft.

Pure's Johnson Cons 2, ne se sw 18-6s-7e, Tar Spg 2398 ft, 277 bbls, 2445 ft.

Jefferson County: Magnolia's Ayers et al unit 1, ne sw ne 18-3s-3e, abnd 2865 ft.

Marion County: Texas' Luttrell 8, se nw nw 15-1n-2e, abnd 2147 ft.

Wabash County: Sinclair-Wyoming's Dixon 2, sw nw nw 11-1s-13w, abnd 2491 ft.

Sunflower O&G Co.'s Trimble 2, sw ne ne 8-1s-12w, Cyp 1986 ft, 75 bbls, 2009 ft.

Superior's Crow Comm 3, ne sw nw 9-1s-12w, Biehl 1504 ft, Benoist 2167 ft, 66 bbls, 2187 ft.

Wayne County: Duncan et al's Dickey et al 1, se sw 20-1s-6e, abnd 3236 ft.

Bell Bros.' Borah 1, se nw se 22-1s-8e, L O'H 3115 ft, 255 bbls, 3142 ft.

Pure's Creighton 1, se se sw 22-1s-8e, Aux Vases 3073 ft, 135 bbls, 3097 ft.

White County: McBride, Inc.'s Potter 3, nw ne ne 6-4s-14w, 22 bbls, 1582 ft.

Whisenant & Trenchard's Hon 1, sw sw nw 18-4s-14w, abnd 2860 ft.

Superior's Ford 8, se ne se 22-4s-14w, Walts 2112 ft, 4 bbls, 2125 ft.

Baldwin-Barrett & Mimer's Poole-Parr 5-C, ne se nw 13-6s-10e, Tar Spg 2195 ft, 62 bbls, 2206 ft.

Slagter, Jr.'s Brown 1, sw sw 10-7s-8e, Aux Vases 3032 ft, 25 bbls, 3215 ft.

Anderson's Knight 1, sw sw nw 15-7s-9e, abnd 3061 ft.

ILLINOIS WILDCATS

Clay County—Discovery: Sinclair-Wyoming's Hinterscher 1, ne se 4-4n-8e, McCl 3013 ft, 42 bbls, 3054 ft.

H. S. Williams' McGee 1, nw nw se 22-5n-5e, Aux Vases 2348 ft, 158 bbls, 2358 ft.

Fayette County—Failure: Hudson's Feller 1, se nw sw 23-6n-3e, abnd 2215 ft.

Jefferson County—Failure: Lario O&G Co.'s Pierce-Holloway 1, nw se nw 15-1s-5e, abnd 2980 ft.

Richland County—Failure: Ashland's Friedly-Provines 3, s½ se ne 4-2n-14w, abnd 3198 ft.

First Nat'l Pet. Trust's Paddock 1, e½ ne se 8-3n-10e, abnd 3253 ft.

St. Clair County—Failure: Douglas' Engle 1, se se nw 29-1n-6w, abnd 2452 ft.

Washington County — Discovery: DeKalb Agric. Assoc.'s Hunleth 1, sw sw ne 30-3s-4w, Benoist 1008-22 ft, 40 bbls, 1230 ft.

Wayne County—Failure: Pure's Kast A-1, ne ne ne 24-1n-7e, abnd 3182 ft.

INDIANA

Henry County: Knightson Nat'l Gas Co.'s Mason 2, c ne se 31-16n-9e, Trenton 903-13 ft, 50 gas, 914 ft.

Spencer County: Pamiet & Sprowl's Frank 1, ne ne se 35-7s-7w, abnd 1058 ft.

Dameron, Gary & Savage's Schrade 1, ne ne nw 36-7s-7w, abnd 931 ft.

Gulf's Martin 1, se sw nw 36-7s-7w, abnd 947 ft.

Dewey Stinson's Fee 1, sw nw ne 36-7s-7w, sand 876-911 ft, 5 bbls, 911 ft.

INDIANA WILDCATS

Posey County—Failure: Paul Maier's Aldrich 1, c ne ne 4-6s-14w, abnd 3116 ft.

Warrick County — Failure: White Eagle's Scales 1, c se sw 36-4s-7w, abnd 1520 ft.

KANSAS

Barton County—Shaeffer: Bodine Drilling Co.'s Tucker 1, c s½ se se 33-20s-13w, abnd 3607 ft.

Cowley County—Rahn: Blair's Waldschmidt 1, se se sw 12-34s-5e, Bartlesville 2913 ft, shot 20 qts, 28½ bbls, 2962 ft.

Blair's Rahn B 1, nw sw ne 13-24s-5e, owdd, otd 2970 ft, abnd 2970 ft.

Ellis County—Bemis: Anderson-Pritchard's

Wells completed in United States in Week Ended September 18, 1943

Data preliminary and subject to revision. Revised and more complete data on all completions shown in monthly summary of drilling, published in second issue of each month. More detailed data on wildcats published in third issue of each month.

State or District	FIELD COMPLETIONS						WILDCAT COMPLETIONS				ALL COMPLETIONS			
	New Wells					Old Wells Deepened					This Week	Last Week	Cumulative	
	*Oil	Gas	†Input	Dry	Total		*Oil	Gas	Dry	Total			This Year	Last Year
Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	2
Arkansas	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	152	165
California	18	....	....	....	18	2	....	....	8	8	28	30	1,129	538
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	10
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Georgia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Illinois	17	....	....	10	27	....	3	....	6	9	36	37	1,323	1,472
Indiana	1	1	....	3	5	....	....	....	2	2	7	6	180	283
Kansas	11	1	....	7	19	1	1	....	9	10	30	40	1,211	1,188
Kentucky	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	3	3	8	11	258	108
Louisiana	3	....	....	3	6	....	1	....	....	1	7	2	430	713
North Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	180	....
South Louisiana	3	....	....	3	6	....	1	....	....	1	7	1	250	....
Michigan	4	2	....	4	10	....	....	....	4	4	14	17	415	499
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	86
Missouri	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	21
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	156	147
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
New Mexico	5	1	....	....	6	2	....	....	1	1	9	8	191	298
New York	9	....	5	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	14	13	837	906
Ohio	5	2	....	5	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	626	802
Oklahoma	17	2	....	9	28	2	....	....	8	8	38	33	999	1 056
Pennsylvania	34	3	17	3	57	....	....	....	....	....	57	55	1,965	2,947
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	8
Texas	56	5	....	13	74	5	3	1	20	24	103	90	2,958	4,145
E. T. Bor. Co.'s	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....
E. Texas. Field	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Rest of E. Texas	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	3	6	3	158	....
North Texas	15	....	....	2	17	1	....	....	4	4	22	19	713	....
W. Central Tex.	3	1	....	2	6	1	....	....	1	1	8	12	272	....
West Texas	20	....	....	1	21	3	....	....	5	5	29	20	654	....
Tex. Panhandle	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	145	....
G. Coast, Upper	3	1	....	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	231	....
G. Coast, Lower	7	2	....	4	13	....	1	1	6	8	21	18	459	....
Southwest Texas	3	....	....	2	5	....	2	....	....	2	7	6	263	....
S. Central Texas	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	42	....
West Virginia	3	9	....	5	17	....	....	....	....	....	17	11	462	542
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	73
Tota U. S.	189	26	22	62	299	12	8	1	62	71	382	359	13,463	16,041

*Includes distillate wells.
†Includes salt water disposed wells.

Hall A 1, ne ne ne 35-11s-17w, Arbuckle 3660 ft, abnd 3665 ft.

Anderson-Prichard's Hall B 1, nw nw sw 35-11s-17w, abnd 3650 ft.

Ellis County—Riverview: Champlin's Johnson 1, se nw nw 29-11s-18w, Arbuckle 3569 ft, 500 gal acid, 3055 bbls, 3607 ft.

Ellis County—Ellis: Darby's Huber B 1, c w½ nw se 31-12s-20w,, Arbuckle 3831 ft, 810 bbls, 3845 ft.

Ellsworth County—Stoltenberg: Alpine and Barnett Drilling Co.'s Johansen 1, c sw ne 29-16s-10w, Arbuckle 3334 ft, 1500 gal acid, abnd 3345 ft.

Greenwood County — Beaumont: K. T. Weideman's Lewis A 10, sw sw sw 25-27s-8e, Miss 2429 ft, 1000 gal acid, 15 bbls, 2447 ft.

McPherson County—Henne: Phil-Han's Anderson 3, c s½ ne sw 16-17s-1w, Miss Chat 2632-33 ft, 3000 gal acid, 540 bbls, 2645 ft.

Phillips County—Ray: B. G. Hansen's D. Hansen 1, c se se 21-5s-20w, Arbuckle 3585 ft, 1000 gal acid, 153 bbls, 3591½ ft.

Pratt County—Stark: Lion's Ford 3, ne se se 12-26s-12w, Viola 4144 ft, 500 gal acid, 51 bbls, 4148 ft.

Reno County—Zenith-Peace Creek: Skelly's Johnson 2, c sw sw 31-23s-10w, Viola 3679 ft, 1000 gal acid, 374 bbls oil, 1,500,000 gas, 3729 ft.

Rice County — Campbell: Cities Service's Kroeker 1, c nw ne 27-19s-9w, Arbuckle 3201 ft, 500 gal acid, 91 bbls, 3232 ft.

Rice County—Wenke: Brunson & Bartlett's Weber 1, c w¼ sw nw 19-20s-10w, work over, otd 3288 ft, Lansing 3010 ft, 1011 bbls, 3010 ft.

Rooks County—Dorr: Cities Service's Bessey 1, ne nw nw 21-9s-16w, Lansing 3132 ft, 7000 gal acid, 31 bbls oil, 60 water, 3418 ft.

Russell County — West Greenvale: Skelly's Pekarek 1, c s½ ne se 31-14s-12w, Arbuckle 3185 ft, 500 gal acid, 295 bbls, 3187 ft.

Russell County — Williamson: Gulf's Newcomer 1, c ne sw 10-14s-14w, Kansas City 3001 ft, 4000 gal acid, 393 bbls oil, 177 water, 3269½ ft.

Russell County—Strecker: Ohio et al's Deitz 1, c s½ ne nw 28-15s-14w, Arbuckle 3357 ft, abnd 3380 ft.

Stafford County—Un-named: Sinclair-Prairie's Smith 1, sw ne nw 3-25s-15w, Arbuckle 4455 ft, abnd 4495 ft.

KANSAS WILDCATS

Barton County—Discovery: Phillips' Frieb 1, sec sw 33-17s-14w, perf 3250-60 ft, acid 4000 gals, flow 24 bbls oil, 18 water, 3451 ft.

Cowley County—Failure: Phillips' Mabee 1, nw se ne 25-31s-3e, Arbuckle 3384 ft, abnd 3393 ft.

Harvey County—Failure: Derby and Sunray's Webster 1, sec 15-24s-2w, Arbuckle 3942 ft, abnd 3995 ft.

Lincoln County—Failure: Bird, Handley & Sheedy's Paull 1, ne sw sw 36-13s-7w, Arbuckle 4058 ft, abnd 4103 ft.

Phillips County—Failure: Harbar & Jayhawk's Wheaton 1, swc se 9-5s-17w, perf 3217-31 ft, abnd 3610 ft.

Rice County—Failure: Hollow Drilling Co. and National's Gill 1, c e½ sw ne 15-19s-10w, Arbuckle 3290 ft, abnd 3315 ft.

Russell County—Failure: Harris et al's Schaffer 1, nec sw 9-13s-11w, Arbuckle 3303 ft, abnd 3302 ft.

Stafford County—Failure: Bartlett's Kelly 1, c s½ se se 34-23s-12w, perf, abnd 3774 ft.

Texas Shepheard 1, swc nw 16-22s-11w, Arbuckle 3630 ft, abnd 3662 ft.

Continental's Kirkpatrick 1, ne sw nw 31-24s-12w, Arbuckle 4160 ft, abnd 4175 ft.

KENTUCKY

Henderson County: Carter's Russelburg 2, 24-P-21, McCl 2547-81 ft, 170 bbls, 2603 ft.

Gulf's Moorehead 6, 23-Q-21, Cyp 2296 ft, 157 bbls, 2313 ft.

Union County: Carter's Greenwell 1, 4-0-21, McCl 2584 ft, 130 bbls, 2628 ft.

Sun's Hite 1, 24-P-21, McCl 2598 ft, 138 bbls, 2601 ft.

Webster County: Sinclair Prairie's Chandler 1, 3-N-23, 67 bbls, 2090 ft.

KENTUCKY WILDCATS

Gallatin County—Failure: Trans-Tex Prod.'s Mary Burbank 1, 11-0-17, abnd 2929 ft.

McLean County—Failure: Sohio's Vanover 1, 11-N-27, abnd 2175 ft.

Webster County—Failure: Ashland's Ogden 1, 11-M-24, abnd 3077 ft.

SOUTH LOUISIANA

Calcasieu Parish—Vinton: Union Oil Co.'s Gray 12, s 89 deg 30 mins w 991 ft, th 990 ft s fr ne cor sec 33-10s-12w, 5½-in 5593 ft, perf 5295-5320 ft, flow 195 bbls, 9/64-in, td 5690 ft.

Jeff Davis Parish—Thornwell: Cities Service's Benoit 1, ne ne sw 25-11s-5w, abnd 11,274 ft.

St. Charles Parish — Paradis: Humble's Reisch 1, fr nw cor lot 256, go se'ly on swl lots 256, 257 & 660 to sw cor lot 527, th nw'ly at ra to lcn 33-14s-20e, abnd 10,502 ft.

St. Martin Parish — West Lake Verrett: Shell's Norman Breaux 1, relief well to cratered well, se sw 15-14s-12e, abnd 11,520 ft.

Terrebonne Parish—Gibson: Shell's Pelican 12, n 0 deg 53 mins w 2583 ft on wl sec 35 fr sw cor, th n 89 deg 07 mins e 1650 ft in sec 35-17s-15e, 5½-in 9553 ft, perf 9511-14 ft, flow 315 bbls, 9/64-in, td 9702 ft.

Vermilion Parish—Whitelake: Union's Louisiana Furs 7-A, 3960 ft s, 1142 e nw 15-15s-1e, 5½-in 8480 ft, perf 8404-34 ft, 247 bbls, 5/32-in, td 8522 ft.

SOUTH LOUISIANA WILDCAT

East Baton Rouge Parish — Discovery: Shamrock's Phillips 1, 1547 ft s, 92 e nw 44-8s-2e, 10 mi e University field, 5½-in 9606 ft, perf 9568-76 ft, flow 335 bbls, 5/32-in, td 9875 ft.

MICHIGAN

Barry County — Hope: Bridger Basin Oil Co.'s McDermott 1, se sw ne 28-2n-9w, Traverse lime, pump 21 bbls, 1840 ft.

Bay County—Kawkawlin: Gulf's Blohm 2, s½ se sw 28-15n-4e, Dundee lime, pump 79 bbls, 2945 ft.

Gulf's Clement 1, n½ nw ne 12-14n-4e, Dundee lime, pump 50 bbls, 2863 ft.

Clare County — Hatton: Rowmor, Leonard and Gordon's Oxendale 1, se nw nw 31-18n-4w, Dundee lime, abnd 4030 ft.

Clare County — Cranberry Lake: Taggart Bros. Co.'s S17, c se 6-20n-5w, Stray sand, 2,155,000 gas, 1327 ft.

Taggart Bros. Co.'s S12, c nw 8-20n-5w, Stray sand, 2,350,000 gas, 1290 ft.

Newaygo County—Goodwell: Cities Service's Fetterle 1, e½ sw sw 9-14n-11w, Traverse lime, flow 347 bbls 14 hrs, pay 2777-2803 ft, td 3489 ft.

Ottawa County—New Holland: Regal Dutch Pet. Co.'s Bosch 2, c sw se 36-5n-15w, Traverse lime, abnd 1555 ft.

E. L. Bourret's Van Hoeven 1, se sw 36-5n-15w, Traverse lime, abnd 1556 ft.

Van Buren County—North Bangor: Roung & Clark's Hessey 1, ne ne nw 8-2s-16w, Traverse lime, abnd 1040 ft.

MICHIGAN WILDCATS

Manistee County—Failure: Franklin Petroleum Dev. Co.'s Beebe 1, n½ sw nw 34-21n-14w, abnd 2628 ft.

Osceola County — Failure: Maguire & Hughe's McIntyre 1, s½ nw sw 11-17n-9w, Stray-Marshall sand 1376 ft, abnd 1396 ft.

Rowmor, Leonard & Weller's Gay Ranch 1, w½ ne ne 1-19n-9w, Dundee 4031 ft, abnd 4118 ft.

Ottawa County—Failure: Southwest Dev. Co.'s Morren 1, sw nw se 2-5n-15w, Traverse 1510 ft, abnd 1600 ft.

NEW MEXICO

Eddy County: Geo. F. Getty, Inc.'s Dooley 8, c ne se 23-20s-29e, pump 55 bbls, sand 1343-70 ft.

Western Production Co.'s Nunlee 2, c sw se 27-16s-30e, flow 150 bbls, 60/64-in, shot 230 qts, 2917-3010 ft, td 3034 ft.

Lea County—Maljamar: Drilling & Exploration, Inc.'s Johns 2-A-26, c se ne 26-17s-32e, flow 66 bbls, 5/16-in, shot 240 qts 4070-4190 ft.

C. T. McLaughlin & Co.-Cosden Pet. Corp.'s State-Shell 1-A, c nw ne 7-17-8-33e, 2¾ mi ne of production, elev 4217 ft, anhydrite 1380 ft, salt series 1450-2450 ft, Grayburg 3995 ft, pump 96 bbls, lime 4170-4230 ft.

Lea County—Rhodes: Amerada's State 2-A-J, 1875 ft snl and 765 ft ewl 27-26s-37e, brown lime 2815 ft, solid lime 3120 ft, flow 145 bbls, ¼-in, shot 70 qts 3248-94 ft, td 3320 ft.

San Juan County—Navajo-Helium: U. S. Bureau of Mines' Rattlesnake 1-G, c se se 13-29n-19w, Dakota sand 830 ft, 7-in 6957 ft, 13,000,000 Helium, td 7049 ft.

NEW MEXICO WELLS DEEPENED

Eddy County: J. B. Mulcock et al's Etz 2, c se sw 25-16s-30e, elev 3798 ft, gasser at 3016 ft, otd, deepened and 4,000,000 gas 2954-3241 ft.

Lea County — Maljamar: Maljamar O&G Corp.'s Mitchell 12-B, c sw se 19-17s-32e, otd 3633 ft, deepened to 3955 ft for gas input well.

NEW MEXICO WILDCAT

Lea County—Failure: Olen F. Featherstone et al's Watkins 1, c sw se 31-18s-32e, elev 3673 ft, anhydrite 720 ft, salt 890 ft, Yates 2750 ft, abnd 3500 ft.

OKLAHOMA

Caddo County—Cement: Magnolia's Edwards 1, c ne nw 1-5n-10w, abnd 5502 ft.

Comanche County—Lawton: Palmer's Fee 18, nw ne nw 28-2n-10w, abnd 456 ft.

Cotton County—Walters: Ruggles' Sauder 1, nw nw se 32-1s-9w, broken sand 2305 ft, 12 bbls, 2325 ft.

Creek County—Sapulpa: Curtis' Page 1, se ne ne 28-18n-11e, Wilcox 2296 ft, abnd 2304 ft.

Grady County—Knox: McCasland's Carter-Woods 3, se ne ne 17-3n-5w, shot 90 qts, 82 bbls, 2597 ft.

Hughes County—Papoose: Keener's Scott 1, ne ne ne 6-9n-10e, abnd 3420 ft.

Kay County—Old Antwine: Sinclair Prairie's Cannon 1, c n½ sw sw 7-26n-1e, abnd 4133 ft.

LeFlore County—Carterville: Western Okla. Gas Co.'s Watkins Unit 1, c e½ w½ 20-9n-24e, sand 5271 ft, 8,000,000 gas, 5541 ft.

Marshall County—Ison Springs: Ellis & Winans' Snell 3, c sw sw 31-7s-6e, 10 bbls, 560 ft.

Ellis & Winans' Winans 4, c sw 31-7s-6e, 5 bbls, 558 ft.

Gill's Anoatubby 1, sw nw nw 5-8s-6e, abnd 521 ft.

Noble County—Sams: Atlantic's Dayton 1, se ne ne 13-21n-2w, Wilcox 5150 ft, 52 bbls, 5181 ft.

Okfuskee County—Bearden: Titus' Summer 2, nw nw nw 6-10n-9e, Cromwell 3416 ft, 1,000,000 gas, swab and blow 240 bbls, 3426 ft.

Okfuskee County — Dill: Cities Service's

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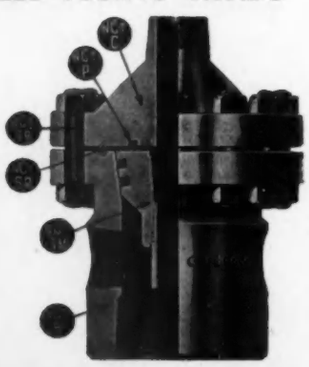

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Armstrong 1, se nw sw 23-12n-8e, Cromwell 3640 ft, 245 bbls, 3657 ft.

Oklahoma County—Edmond: Fox-Schmitz' Ringer 1, c ne se 31-14n-4w, Hunton 6895 ft, 1105 bbls, 7222 ft.

Osage County—Barnsdall: Barnsdall's Osage 5, nw nw se 3-24n-11e, sand 1738 ft, shot 120 qts, 16 bbls, 1767 ft.

Osage County—Big Bend: Oliphant's 2, nw ne se 20-25n-3e, Layton 2873 ft, 668 bbls, 2881 ft.

Osage County—Hickory Creek: Denman & Holbert's 4, se se se 9-28n-11e, shot 180 qts, 25 bbls, 1077 ft.

Payne County—March: Home Gas Co.'s Lanson 2, se nw sw 31-18n-5e, abnd 3601 ft.

Pittsburg County—Hartshorne Gas: Public Service's Crage 3, ne nw se 9-4n-16e, Hartshorne sand 1402 ft, shot 300 qts, 1,800,000 gas, 1272 ft.

Seminole County—Bethel: Sinona's Tiger 1, se sw nw 24-10n-7e, 2nd Wilcox 446-66 ft, 1000 gal acid, pb 4241 ft, 22 bbls, 4466 ft.

Stephens County—Velma: McLaughlin's Emmerson 6, near c s½ 22-1s-5w, abnd 462 ft.

Fair & Bright's Binder 2, se sw se 36-2s-6w, sand 1196 ft, 45 bbls, 1221 ft.

Stephens County—West Loco: Frank Gouin's Dilley 1, sw sw se 6-3s-5w, sand 1168 ft, lime 1198 ft, 3000 gal acid, 70 bbls, 1273 ft.

Fair & Bright's Peck A 5, nw se ne 1-3s-6w, sand 1075 ft, 1000 gal acid, 45 bbls, 1223 ft.

Tillman County—Frederick :Burnham's Davidson 1, se se se 35-2s-19w, Canyon 3100 ft, 65 bbls, 3107 ft.

Tulsa County—Leonard: Schmidt et al's Duageon 2, nw sw sw 33-17n-14e, abnd 1423 ft.

OKLAHOMA WELLS DEEPENED

Garfield County: Sinclair's Metscher 18, c e½ ne 36-22n-4w, otd 1977 ft, sand 2118-47 ft, 16 bbls oil, 40,000 gas, 2162 ft.

Seminole County—Sylvian: Shell's Factor 1, ne ne nw 25-11n-7e, otd 3676 ft, 6 bbls, 3686 ft.

OKLAHOMA WILDCATS

Comanche County—Failure: Texas' Mitchell 1, c nw ne nw 10-3n-10w, abnd 6473 ft.

Hughes County—Failure: Shell's Meadors A 1, sw se nw 20-9n-9e, Cromwell 3495-3591 ft, abnd 4034 ft.

Lincoln County—Failure: Magnolia's Walker 1, ne ne se 13-13n-2e, Inola 4850 ft, abnd 4931 ft.

Pawnee County—Failure: Big Chief's Wichita 1, nw sw 33-21n-6e, Miss 3065 ft, Wilcox 3228 ft, abnd 3240 ft.

Jack Shaffer's Rogers 1, nw nw nw 13-22n-4e, abnd 3444 ft.

E. C. Adkins' Glenn 1, ne sw sw 14-22n-5e, Wilcox 3542 ft, abnd 3621 ft.

Seminole County—Failure: Ace Gutowsky's Madgett 1, nw ne ne 22-10n-5e, Viola 4742 ft, Wilcox 4815 ft, abnd 4835 ft.

Stephens County—Failure: Lundy & McCasland's Kincannon 1, sw nw se 14-1n-6w, abnd 3022 ft.

EAST TEXAS

Henderson County — Tri-Cities: Stanolind's Leopard-Tri-Cities 1-C, 330 ft ewl and 1113 ft snl of Jose M. Y'Barbo sur, elev 396 ft, massive anhydrite 7320-7545 ft, porosity 7552 ft, flow 236 bbls 67½-gr distillate and 2,921,000 gas, 15/64-in and 20/64-in bottom and top chokes, acid 3000 gals, Rodessa perf 7554-88 ft, td 7800 ft.

Wood County—Hawkins: Humble's Wells 5, 866 ft snl and 1365 ft wel Geo. Brewer sur, Woodbine 4126 ft, Georgetown 4570 ft, flow 90 bbls, ⅛-in, perf 4521-38 ft, td 4576 ft.

Wood County—Quitman: Shell and Sun's Kirkland-Kirkland 1, 858 ft wel and 3450 ft nsl E. Goodsir sur, elev 448 ft, Georgetown 5100 ft, Paluxy 6163 ft, Glen Rose 6594 ft, flow 300 bbls, ¼-in, perf 6205-10, 6235-50 and 6330-32 ft, td 6598 ft.

EAST TEXAS WILDCATS

Anderson County — Failure: Carter-Gragg Oil Co.'s Jaramillo 1, 2900 ft ewl and 6080 ft nsl of Elizabeth Groce sur, elev 614 ft, Pecan 3722 ft, Austin 4903-5275 ft, Woodbine 5636 ft, abnd 5670 ft.

Houston County — Failure: Continental's Knox 1, 1750 ft from nw and 2200 ft from m/n/ne lines B. Morris sur, slim-hole test, elev 255 ft, abnd 5232 ft.

Wood County—Failure: Arch H. and C. L. Rowan's Garrett 1, 912 ft ewl and 1664 ft nsl of 218½-ac tr, Polly Tier sur, abnd in Paluxy water sand 6859 ft.

NORTH TEXAS

Archer County: R. Horany et al's Jeske 1, 150 ft nsl and 200 ft ewl lot 5, Thos. McCoy sur, A269, pump 10 bbls, 1154-62 ft.

Clay County—Burns-Midway: L. T. Burns et al's Lyles 2, 500 ft snl and 433 ft wel blk 30, San Augustine University sur, A403, Mississippi 6042 ft, flow 2080 bbls, ¾-in, acid 1000 gals 6042-70 ft.

Clay County: Bridwell Oil Co.'s Harrison-Allen 5, 5340 ft from se and 800 from sw lines J. Duncan sur, A111, abnd 1179 ft.

Texas Co.'s Saner 6, lot 114, pump 30 bbls, sand 1174-88 ft.

Clay County—Joy: Shell's Clark 4, 1050 ft nsl and 473 ft ewl lot 22, H. Williams sur, Bend 5412 ft, Mississippi 5945 ft, flow 65 bbls oil, 3 water, 2-in, acid 12,000 gals 5945-6054 ft.

Cooke County—Walnut Bend: Magnolia's McGeorge 2, 330 ft s and e of m/n/sw cor sec 72, Fannin CSL, Winger 5513 ft, flow 1601 bbls, 2-in, natural, perf 5514-81 ft, td 5585 ft.

Sinclair Prairie's Cox 12-B, 1092 ft nsl and 800 ft wel sec 60, Fannin CSL, Winger 5448 ft, flow 1382 bbls, 2-in, natural, perf 5450-5520 ft, td 5543 ft.

Jack County: Chas. Kadane et al's Carter-Shell 12, 565 ft nsl and 960 ft ewl TE&L 3312 sur, pump 3 bbls, sand 268-276 ft.

Chas. Kadane et al's Carter-Shell 13, 165 ft nsl and 950 ft ewl sec 3312, abnd 280 ft.

Wichita County—West: Continental-A. R. Dillard and Dudley's West 2, 230 ft wel and 5912 ft snl of G. W. Scott sur, flow 115 bbls, 12/64-in, natural, Strawn 4229-39 ft.

Wichita County: Akin-Dimock et al's Bailey 1, 2120 ft nsl and 2550 ft ewl of Henry Hastie sur, A98, pump 31 bbls, 1302-11 ft, td 1319 ft.

Wilbarger County—Rock Crossing: Phillips' Waggoner Est. 220-E, 1650 ft nsl and 3039 ft wel H&TC 45, blk 4, Lido 3481 ft, Ellenburger 3767 ft, pump 64 bbls, acid 3000 gals perf 3492-3509 ft, td 3798 ft, pb to 3597 ft.

Young County — Allar: Panhandle et al's Allar 13, 2780 ft nsl and 1250 ft ewl of e-520 of n-961 of s-1185-ac tr, TE&L 3409, flow 444 bbls, 2-in, 2727-39 ft.

Panhandle et al's Allar 14, 4460 ft snl and 1270 ft wel of s-1185-ac of sec 2409, flow 408 bbls 2-in, 2716-21 ft, td 2726 ft.

Young County—Murray: Standard of Texas-Hanlon & Buchanan's Donnell 5, 330 ft nsl and 1400 ft ewl TE&L 2370, Bend 3785 ft, Mississippi 4560 ft, flow 268 bbls, 20/64-in, acid 4000 gals, 4562-77 ft.

Young County: Christie Bros. et al's D. Freeman 1-B, 330 ft from nw and ne lines of S. McKissick sur, A 184, flow 90 bbls, ¼-in, sand 3808-39 ft.

Young County — Knox-Mississippian: Panhandle Ref. Co.-Ben Rankin's King-Wooten 5, 660 ft out sec TE&L 1977, Miss. 4772 ft, pump 45 bbls, lime 4836-53 ft.

NORTH TEXAS WELL DEEPENED

Wilbarger County—Fargo: Humble's Anderson 4, 440 ft snl and 3080 ft wel H&TC 33, blk 15, otd 4689 ft, pump 36 bbls oil, 16 water, acid 7000 gals 4545-4735 ft.

NORTH TEXAS WILDCATS

Archer County—Failures: J. R. Craig et al's Levy 1, 1000 ft ewl and 200 ft nsl of 180-ac lse, C. K. Simmons sur, A 391, abnd 1211 ft.

W. T. Hutcheson, Jr., et al's A. Wolf 1, 600 ft snl and 200 ft ewl of sec 83, blk 4, Clark-Plumb sur, abnd 1066 ft.

Clay County—Failure: Fortex Oil Corp.'s Turner 1, 600 ft snl and 850 ft ewl blk 55, Specht-McCutchen sur, abnd 1252 ft.

Cooke County—Failure: D. L. Monroe et al's Thornton 1, 180 ft wel and 233 ft nsl of nw of w½ of L. C. Gibbs sur, A 402, Hooser lime 960 ft, abnd 1509 ft.

TEXAS PANHANDLE

Hutchinson County: Shamrock O&G Corp.'s Stewart 13, 1980 ft snl and 2080 ft ewl AB&M 19, blk M-16, pump 277 bbls, 3120-35 ft.

Wheeler County: Pace & Ward's Guyton 1, se ne nw H&GN 48, blk 13, elev 2306 ft, 5,300,000 gas, lime 1970-2175 ft, td 2246 ft.

WEST TEXAS

Andrews County—Fullerton: Fullerton Oil Co.'s McKean-Eilers 1-B, 1985 ft snl and 661 ft ewl PSL 18, blk A-32, flow 953 bbls 2-in, acid 16,000 gals, Clear Fork 6807-7370 ft.

T.P. Coal & Oil Co.'s Jackson 4, c sw sw PSL 17, blk A-32, elev 3355 ft, flow 2055 bbls, 2-in, acid 16,000 gals, 6754-7230 ft.

Cochran County—Slaughter: Jerry Hawkins et al's Mallet 47-A, 580 ft out nwc lab 14, leag 47, Edwards CSL, flow 453 bbls, cas, acid 12,500 gals 4906-75 ft.

Superior's Dean 12, 5956 ft wel and 1573 ft nsl leag 57, Martin CSL, flow 238 bbls, cas, acid 12,000 gals 4914-90 ft.

Crane County—Sand Hills: Magnolia's Lea 23, c nw ne PSL 9, blk B-32, flow on gas lift 97 bbls, acid 8000 gals 4485-4650 ft.

Gaines County—Seminole: Amerada's Robertson 6, c nw se WT 196, blk G, elev 3334 ft, flow 453 bbls, ½-in, acid 6000 gals, perf 5185-5260 ft, td 9312 ft, pb to 5343 ft.

Hockley County—Slaughter: Jerry Hawkins et al's Mallet 54-A, 580 ft out sec lab 13, leag 47, Edwards CSL, flow 949 bbls, cas, acid 12,500 gals 4902-90 ft.

L. M. Glasco et al's Mallet 12-C, 580 ft out nwc lab 14, leag 48, Edwards CSL, flow 279 bbls, cas, acid 12,000 gals 4914-67 ft.

Paul C. Morrow et al's Hefner 1, 490 ft nsl and 883 ft wel of e½ lab 4, leag 42, Rains CSL, flow 477 bbls, cas, acid 10,000 gals 4862-4904 ft.

Paul C. Morrow et al's Hefner 2, 440 ft nsl and 671 ft ewl lab 3, leag 42, Rains CSL, flow 555 bbls, cas, acid 10,000 gals 4860-96 ft.

Howard County—Iatan-East Howard: Cosden Pet. Corp.'s Reed 1, ne ne nw T&P 48, blk 30, T-1-N, pump 268 bbls, shot 1250 qts 2680-2918 ft.

Ray Oil Co.'s Reed 3, se nw se T&P 37, blk 30, T-1-N, elev 2259 ft, abnd 2963 ft.

Mitchell County—Westbrook: Col-Tex Ref. Co.'s Swenson 1, 1661 ft snl and 324 ft wel T&P 15, blk 28, T-1-N, elev 2161 ft, pump 67

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Pecos County—Apco: Burk Royalty Co.'s Shearer 2, 660 ft from nw and sw lines H&GN 107, blk 10, flow 430 bbls, ¼-in, perf Ellenberger 4470-4708 ft, td 4740 ft.

Pecos County—Walker: Cardinal Oil Co.'s University 5-E, 1624 ft snl and 945 ft ewl sec 13, blk 16, flow 94 bbls, 1-in, shot 40 qts 2059-70 ft.

Pecos County — White-Baker: Cardinal Oil Co.'s White-Baker 1-M, 2350 ft nsl and 990 ft ewl TC 3, blk 207, pump 64 bbls oil, 120 water, shot 80 qts nitro 2003-21 ft.

Scurry County—Sharon: Geo. S. Allison et al's Burney 1, 330 ft nsl and 1633 ft ewl H&TC 146, blk 97, pump 134 bbls, shot 880 qts in San Angelo lime 2260-2464 ft.

Upton County—McCamey: C. E. Marsh et al's Reese-Humble 10, 945 ft snl and 330 ft ewl MK&T 2, blk 3, flow 219 bbls, 2-in, 2532-2692 ft.

Winkler County—Keystone: J. R. Sharp et al's Crum-Sharp 1-B, nwc e½ nw PSL 7, blk B-2, flow 70 bbls, ¼-in, shot 460 qts 3306-3444 ft.

Winkler County—Weiner: J. R. Sharp et al's Halley-Sun 3, sw sw PSL 4, blk B-11, flow 55 bbls, ½-in, shot 400 qts 3000-80 ft, td 3140 ft.

J. R. Sharp et al's Halley-Texaco 3, nw sw se PSL 7, blk B-11, flow 71 bbls, 3/16-in, shot 130 qts 3016-3120 ft, td 3163 ft.

WEST TEXAS WELLS DEEPENED

Upton County—McCamey: Humble's Ricker 3-B, sec 6, blk R, E. C. Grooms sur, otd 2666 ft, pump 59 bbls, td 2710 ft.

Humble's Ricker 11-B, sec 6, otd 2665 ft, pump 102 bbls, acid 1000 gals, td 2736 ft.

Humble's Ricker 21-B, sec 6, otd 2650 ft, pump 24 bbls, acid 1000 gals 2706 ft.

WEST TEXAS WILDCATS

Andrews County—Failure: Union's Cowden 1, c ne nw PSL 18, blk A-55, elev 3121 ft, anhydrite 1330 ft, Cowden anhydrite 2600 ft, abnd 2875 ft, structurally low.

Irion County—Failure: Pure's Sugg 1, 1980 ft ewl and 660 ft snl sec 1942, J. A. Althossen sur, A 4, elev 2397 ft, anhydrite 705 ft, Yates 1010 ft, lime 1700 ft, abnd 2527 ft.

Runnels County—Failure: Larry Hults et al's Gray 1, 330 ft ewl and 990 ft snl subdiv 42, ET 147, elev 1727 ft, abnd 2415 ft.

Terry County—Failure: T.P. Coal & Oil Co.'s McCullough 1, c nw ne PSL 29, blk K, elev 3533 ft, anhydrite 2720 ft, Yates sand 3500 ft, brown lime 4450 ft. San Andres 4820 ft, abnd 5553 ft.

Yoakum County—Failure: Texas Co.'s Miller 1, c nw nw sec 198, blk D, J. H. Gibson sur, elev 3642 ft, anhydrite 2318 ft, Yates 3070 ft, brown lime 4020 ft, San Andres 4460 ft, abnd 6080 ft.

LOWER TEXAS COAST

Bee County — North Pettus: Hewit & Dougherty's Spielhagen 1, 1980 ft fr el & 660 ft fr sl 878-ac lse, George Habermacher sur, A 351, 7-in 7477 ft, perf 7398-7403 ft, 3,700,000 gas, dist no gauge, td 9066 ft.

Jackson County—Ganado: Humble's Branch 7, 3470 ft fr wl, 1919 ft fr nl GF&MT Simons sur 2, 5½-in 5106 ft, abnd 6684 ft.

Jackson County — North LaWard: Ralph Johnston's Belicek 1, 330 ft fr s&wl 100-ac lse, Pickering Ranch, Jessie White sur, A 82, 5½-in 6325 ft, abnd 6289 ft.

Jackson County—Harmon: Salt Dome's Harmon 1-D, 467 ft fr n&el 51-ac tr, A. Kountze sur 23, A 239, 5½-in 5421 ft, perf 5366-78 ft, flow 62 bbls, 5/64-in, td 5421 ft.

Jim Wells County — Seeligson: Magnolia's Seeligson 48, 660 ft fr el, 15,514 ft fr sl A. Ramirez gr, n flank, 7-in 5920 ft, perf 5205-12 ft, flow 97 bbls, 7/64-in, td 6050 ft.

Karnes County—Porter: Magnolia's Shelton 1, 541 ft fr nel, 472 ft fr sel 220-ac tr, Victor Blanco gr, A 3, 5½-in 4025 ft, perf 3968-75 ft, flow 189 bbls, ¼-in, td 4025 ft.

Phillips' Porter 2, 450 ft fr nwl, 700 ft fr swl 100-ac tr, Persia Porter Est. blk, Victor Blanco gr, 5½-in 3981 ft, perf 3943-40 ft, flow 84 bbls, 5/32-in, td 3981 ft.

Superior's Schrade 3, 923 ft fr sel, 330 ft fr swl 235-ac tr, Victor Blanco gr, abnd 4110 ft.

Transwestern's Sellers 1-B, 660 ft fr nel, 330 ft fr sel blk 2, Victor Blanco gr, abnd 4200 ft.

Karnes County—North Pettus: Union Producing Co.'s Porter 1-W, 1320 ft fr swl, 2250 ft fr sel Brooks & Burleson sur 23, 5½-in 7357 ft, perf 7000-20 ft, flow 21,350,000 gas, spray dist, open flow, td 7357 ft.

Nueces County — Stratton: Chicago Corp.'s Wardner 44, 3546 ft fr nl, 1400 ft fr el sec 19, Paso Ancho de Abajo gr, 8782-ac lse, 5½-in 6588 ft, dual completion; perf 6371-75 ft, flow 121 bbls, ½-in; perf 6435-45 ft, flow 138 bbls, ½-in, td 6610 ft.

Nueces County—Richard King: Sun's Brownlee 4, 500 ft fr sl, 2690 ft fr el sec 4, 752-ac lse, Casa Blanca gr, 5½-in 5585 ft, flow 56 bbls, ½-in, td 5587 ft.

San Patricio County—East White Point: Republic Natural Gas Co.'s Rachal 42, 800 ft se Rachal 39, 610 ft e Nueces Bay, 5½-in 5915 ft, perf 5812-18 ft, flow 173 bbls, ½-in, td 5948 ft.

LOWER TEXAS COAST NEW PAY

Victoria County—North McFaddin: Union Producing Co.'s Rydolph 4, 2162 ft fr sel, 415 ft fr nel blk 42, Traylor Rch, John F. Kemper sur, A 241, 7-in 5725 ft, perf 5445-48 ft, 38,000,000 gas, open flow, td 6250 ft.

LOWER TEXAS COAST WILDCATS

Colorado County—Discovery: Magnolia's Anderson 1, Chesterville area, 660 ft fr se&swl GH&H sur 15, 5½-in 9660 ft, dual completion; perf in Yegua 6850-60 ft, flow 5,800,000 cf gas, 44 bbls dist, ¼-in; perf 9500-40 ft in Wilcox, flow 7,100,000 gas, 88 bbls dist, ¼-in, td 12,006 ft.

Goliad County—Failure: Humble's Berger 1, L. Ward sur, ne Fannin, abnd 5010 ft.

Hidalgo County—Failure: Seaboard's Boston-Texas Land Trust 2, 6200 ft fr el, 6400 ft fr sl 22,469-ac lse, abnd 6104 ft.

Jackson County—Failure: Akron Production Co.'s Wearden 1, 4 mi n Cordele field, 375-ac lse, I&GN 2, abnd 5322 ft.

Jackson County—Failure: Skelly's Sorge 1, 2 mi ne Francitas, 42-ac tr, John Power sur, A 251, abnd 8590 ft.

Victoria County—Failure: Quintana's Beall 1, 660 ft fr ne&sel's Henry Spencer sur, 2 mi Dacosta, abnd 6251 ft.

The OIL WEEKLY'S TRADING POST

USED EQUIPMENT FORUM

CLASSIFIED ADS . . . EQUIPMENT . . . SERVICES . . . PERSONNEL

FOR SALE

■ **FOR SALE:** 1—14 x 12 Gardner Denver Twin Cylinder-Piston Valve Type Roller Bearing complete enclosed oil bath-steam engine mounted on 10 x 12 H Beam steel skids with necessary cross members and braces 20 feet long with National steam separator and trap-force feed oil pump and 6" Badgett steam lubricator for dual oil system-3" Brown throttle valve-22 tooth dual drive split sprocket for 1240 double chain. All the above mounted in unit and completely piped and fitted for steam connection.

2—12 x 12 Oil Well Supply Twin Cylinder Steam Engines mounted-fitted and equipped same as above. Approximate HP 750.

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1—OWS 9 x 9 x 9 Drawworks unit with hydromatic brake, double engine drive water cooled drum. Complete with guards and chains.

1—400-ton 8" Ideco swivel complete w/goose neck and lefthand bottom connections.

Other drilling equipment, also 3½" and 4½" O.D. drill pipe for sale. F. H. Brown, P. O. Box 331, Carmi, Illinois.

■ **FOR SALE:** Approximately 5000 feet of 4½" left-hand drill pipe; also 6" Kelly with connection for running same.

This drill pipe is made up in doubles of about 45 feet. All tool joints and collars have heavy welds.

Address: Fishing Tools, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

■ **FOR SALE:** Lease in Pecos County, 10,000 Barrel monthly production, priced for good investment. P. O. Box 62, Phone 122, McCamey, Texas.

■ **FOR SALE:** 3 complete Power Rotary Drilling Rigs with approximately 7000 feet 3½" OD Drill Pipe and 12,000 feet of 4½" OD Drill Pipe. All Waukesha, Butane Equipped Motors and Gardner Denver 14 Pumps. These rigs are all running and in good condition. Box 331, Carmi, Illinois.

■ **FOR SALE: 3975' of 5-9/16" regular API drill pipe, 1300' Hughes FH drill pipe, 1-3 speed Union Tool Drawworks. General Oil Tool Company, Burrton, Kansas.**

■ **LUMBER FOR SALE:** Douglas Fir oil field lumber and timbers up to 100 feet in length; also pine and hardwood timbers. E. J. Galennie, Box 1074, Shreveport, La.

■ **FOR SALE:** 6¾x12 Union Tool Mud Pump Unitized on one skid with two Mercury Fords, V-V Belt Drives with transmissions. Price $2000.00. U. S. Machine Shop, Electra, Texas.

■ **FOR SALE:** Six used bull ropes, pure manila; good condition. P. O. Box 607, Corsicana, Texas.

■ **FOR SALE:** Two completely reconditioned EMCO Type 38 100"—2000-lb. Recording Gas Meters. Box 68, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

■ **FOR SALE:** One Fairbanks-Morse Type Z Style ZC-118 Oil Well Pumping Engine complete with air-cleaner Type J Clutch, Hand Shifter, Sheave and V-Belts.

One CK Waukesha 2⅛x3⅛ 4-cyl. Power Unit complete, Twin Disc Clutch Power Take Off, Sheave, V-Belts, Slide Rails. Reply Box 73, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

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■ SUBSTANTIAL and progressive Independent Oil Company desires Geologist who has wide experience in mid-continent field. Salary not less than $750.00 per month to start. Good opportunity for advancement. No objection to Geologist making oil investments so long as it does not interfere with company's business. State experience, references. Post Office Box 1805, Fort Worth, Texas.

■ LAND AND LEASEMAN wanted by oil and gas company. Permanent position. Give references and experience. Must be between 25 and 35 years of age and not subject to immediate induction. Address: Box 76, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

SITUATIONS WANTED

■ PERMANENT position wanted with independent oil producing or drilling company. Eight years experience in oil and tax accounting, office management, etc. B.B.A. degree, C. P. A., age 32, 3-A classification. Now employed. Write Box 78, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

■ PRODUCTION man, age 38, with ten years experience in prod. as pumper, lease foreman and supt. Capable of handling any part or taking full charge of production. Looking for job that would have assurance of employment after the war. Reply: Box 79, c/o The Oil Weekly, Houston, Texas.

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■ **Drilling Block 8000 acres fully geologized, geophysical, cored to gas. Oil production probable 3000' depth. Want deal on development proposition. S. W. Pressey, Pueblo, Colo.**

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Did you know that more men exclusively engaged in the drilling-producing business subscribe to **The Oil Weekly** than to any other paper? If you want to buy, sell or exchange good used equipment, a low-cost advertisement in this column will get action for you in a hurry. See rates below.

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Regular classified advertisements for this special section, set in type this size without border, take flat rate of 7 cents per word for the first insertion and 5 cents per word for each subsequent insertion of same copy. Display advertisements for this section, set in suitably larger type with ruled border, are $5.00 per inch for first insertion and $4.00 per inch for subsequent insertions. Remittance must accompany copy which should be sent to:

Trading Post Section, THE OIL WEEKLY
P. O. Box 2608 Houston, Texas

UNITED STATES WELL COMPLETIONS

Willacy County—Failure: Sinclair Prairie's Wertz 1, 660 ft fr n&el's blk 6, San Juan Carricitos gr, Raymondville area, abnd 8517 ft.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

Duval County—Sejita: Standard of Texas and Trinity Gas Co.'s Flores 1, 467 ft fr n&wl's tract 20, Concepcion gr, 5½-in 5735 ft, acidized, flow 20 bbls, ¼-in, td 5822 ft.

Jim Hogg County—Yaeger: Magnolia's Barfield 2, 330 ft fr el, 1600 ft fr sl AB&M 168, 540-ac lse, abnd 3763 ft.

Jim Hogg County—East: Sun's East 8-A, lot 17, sec 6, Santo Domingo de Arriba gr, 5½-in 4747 ft, perf 4742-46 ft, flow 81 bbls, 9/64-in, td 4747 ft.

Starr County — Rincon: Continental's Slick 10, 1654 ft fr sl, 330 ft fr el CCSD&RGNG 537, abnd 3875 ft.

Starr County—North Sun: Sun's de la Garza 11, 573 ft fr el, 3600 ft fr sl La Sal Colorado gr, 5½-in 4529 ft, perf 4511-15 ft, flow 142 bbls, 9/64-in, td 4529 ft.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS NEW PAY

Starr County—Ross: W. L. Goldston's Gutierrez 2, 330 ft fr wl, 500 ft fr nl share 44-A, de la Garza porcion 88, 5½-in 2586 ft, perf 2523-33 ft, flow 92 bbls, 3/16-in, td 2881 ft.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS WILDCATS

Duval County—Discovery: H. J. Porter's Robinson 1, 2 mi se Fitzsimmons field, 551-ac lse, AB&M 296, 5½-in 4715 ft, perf 4651-57 ft, flow 7 bbls, 3/32-in, td 4858 ft.

SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS

LaSalle County — Washburn: Quintana's South Texas Syndicate 25, 500 ft fr sl & 2310 ft fr wl H&GN 68, 5½-in 5563 ft, 5567-75 ft, flow 227 bbls, ¼-in, td 5578 ft.

SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS WILDCAT

Milam County—Failure: Standard of Texas' Smith 1, 495 ft fr sel, 5200 ft fr swl 403-ac tr, Gause area, Francisco Ruiz, abnd 5838 ft.

TEXAS GULF COAST

Brazoria County—Hall's Bayou: Humble's Houston Farms 2-B, 600 ft se of nwl Perry & Austin sur, abnd 11,670 ft.

Galveston County—High Island: Stanolind's Cade 67, 60-ac tr, W. M. Hudson sur, abnd 5917 ft.

Harris County—Dyersdale: Edwin Neilsen's Reichard 1, 80-ac tr, Samuel Kelley sur, A 495, 5½-in 4069 ft, perf 4060-66 ft, 171 bbls, ¼-in, td 4069 ft.

Harris County—North Houston: Union Producing Co.'s Goodykoontz 4, Wiley S. Powell sur, 7-in 7504 ft, perf 6900-45 ft, 200,000,000 gas, open, td 7604 ft.

Liberty County—Hull: American Republics-Houston Oil Co.'s Fee 140, 800-ac lse, Jesse Devore Lge, 7-in 2375 ft, 12 bbls, ¼-in, td 2276 ft.

San Jacinto County—Mercy: Shell's Golston 4, 418-ac lse, K. Holliday sur, completed open hole, sand 8263 ft, 132 bbls, ½-in, td 8273 ft.

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS

Coleman County—Coker: Eugene Constantin et al's Sealy-Smith 2, nw nw nw H&TC 53, blk 2, flow 140 bbls, 18/64-in, shot 20 qts 3058-70 ft, td 3072 ft.

Eastland County — Michigan: Ranger Oil Co.'s Brashear 4, 5400 ft ewl and 1969 ft snl Wm. Van Norman sur, A 565, abnd 1428 ft.

Jones County—Wimberly: W. D. Brookover et al's Church 3, 330 ft snl and 938 ft wel s½ blk 88, DeWitt CSL, dual completion, flow 1560 bbls, ½-in, acid upper pay 1000 gals 2300-32 ft; flow 1584 bbls, ¾-in, acid 2000 gals 2358-2505 ft, td 2646 ft.

Shackelford County—Roark-Nail: R. H. Roark et al's Nail 9, 660 ft snl and 2640 ft wel ET 136, abnd 1563 ft.

Shackelford County: Roeser-Pendleton-Conoco's Cook 20-A-117, 1715 ft snl and 693 ft ewl ne¼ ET 117, pump 74 bbls, sand 1693-1700 ft, td 1705 ft.

Stephens County: Woodley Pet. Co.'s c se nw SP 456, elev 1469 ft, Bend 3022 ft, 15,080,000 gas, 1300 lbs rp, 3601-10 ft.

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS WELL DEEPENED

Jones County—Wimberly: Maracaibo Exploration Co.'s Church 2, 880 ft wel and 330 ft snl blk 88, DeWitt CSL 126, otd 2429 ft, dual completion, flow 1200 bbls, ¾-in, acid 1000 gals 2490-2508 ft.

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS WILDCATS

Taylor County—Failure: R. H. Roark et al's Jones 1, 400 ft n and 2900 ft w of NWc lot 15, leag 120, but in lot 8, leag 144, Guadalupe CSL, elev 2019 ft, abnd 2909 ft.

United States Wildcat Starts

ARKANSAS

Clark County: Roy L. Fisher's Hugh Ross 1, ne sw 23-10s-20w.

CALIFORNIA

Fresno County: Shell's S.P. 75-35, se nw ne 35-15-15, Nicholson area, lcn.

Kern County: Chanslor Canfield Midway Oil Co.'s Temblor 36-1, se sw 36-28-20, Belridge South area, lcn.

Barnhart-Morrow Consolidated's B. M. Quinn 1, ne sw 15-25-27, Jasmine area, lcn.

Western Gulf Oil Co.'s Paloma Unit 47-2, ne ne nw 2-32-26, Paloma area, lcn.

Los Angeles County: Barnsdall-Bandini Petroleum Corp.'s Roosa 1, se nw ne 29-3-16, Aliso Canyon area, lcn.

Standard's Del-Aliso 1, se se ne 29-3-16, Aliso Canyon area, lcn.

Ventura County: Herley-Kelley's Black 1, ne ne se 13-4-18, Del Valle area, lcn.

Richfield's Ojai 48, sw se se 12-4-22, Ojai area, lcn.

San Joaquin County: Standard's North Roberts Island 1, ne nw se 36-1-5, North Roberts Island area, lcn.

ILLINOIS

Clinton County: Luttrell et al's Nolting 1, ne nw ne 33-1n-1w, dr.

You may have surplus equipment that is urgently needed by some other operator. See the

TRADING POST SECTION

Page 58 of this Issue

Edwards County: Superior's Earhart 1, nw se se 25-2s-10e, lcn.

Jefferson County: Skelly's Wilson 1, ne se sw 11-2s-4e, lcn.

Nat'l Pet. Co.'s Ansell 1, se ne nw 13-3s-1e, dr.

Sohio's Jefferson O&G 1, nw nw nw 16-4s-2e, dr.

Monroe County: Chas. McLaughlin's Hirsch 1, c nw se 11-2s-10w, dr.

Washington County: DeKalb Agricultural's Hunlieth 1, sw sw ne 30-3s-4w, comp.

White County: Kubat et al's Johnston 1, nw ne 14-4s-10e, lcn.

Gulf's Connery 1, se se nw 1-5s-8e, lcn.

Ashland et al's McCarty 1, ne ne 1-6s-9e, lcn.

KANSAS

Barton County: Vickers' Nickolet A 1, sec 6-20s-13w, mim.

Pratt County: Shell's Stoops A 1, sec sw 7-29s-12w, cn.

Rice County: C. L. Carlock's Bailey 1, c nw ne 36-21s-6w, dr 1300 ft.

Rooks County: Texas Co.'s Nat'l Bank of Topeka 1, sec nw 35-10s-17w, lcn.

Russell County: Lion's Stumpf 1, nw ne ne 33-14s-11w, lcn.

Jones & Shelbourne's Hupfer 3, sec nw 3-14s-12w, lcn.

Saline County: Harris & Martin's Perry 1, sec 20-16s-4w, c & p.

Sedgwick County: J. W. Dutton's McCormick's 1, swc nw 23-25s-3w, Miss 3463 ft, Arbuckle 4088 ft co to bottom to core.

Stafford County: Dasa Oil Co.'s Newell 1, nec se 33-25s-11w, dr 1775 ft.

Thomas County: Texas Co.'s Dougherty 1, nwc sw 23-6s-33w, lcn.

KENTUCKY

Spencer County: Producers Pipe Line et al's Griffith 1, 19-Q-30, dr.

NORTH LOUISIANA

DeSoto Parish: A. W. Phillips' Anthony 1, se se ne 9-11n-14w, lcn 5300-ft test.

SOUTH LOUISIANA

Iberia Parish: Phillips' Stewart 1, Grand Marais area, 2½ mi sw New Iberia field, 42-12s-7e, lcn.

Jefferson Parish: Texas Co.'s Brady 1, La-

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Fitte Village area, c ne se 65-16s-24e, dredging.

Plaquemines Parish: Phillips' Fasterling 3, Bastian Bay area, sw ne 44-20s-28e, lcn.

Vermilion Parish: Phillips and Tidewater's Stovall 1, Intracoastal City area, 88-14s-3e, lcn.

MICHIGAN

Allegan County: W. S. Cook's Hoerner 1, nw nw nw 9-3n-12w, rig.

Kent County: Grimes & Fortney's Herrick 1, sw sw sw 9-5n-10w, dr.

Osceola County: Gordon Oil Co.'s State A1, e½ sw se 31-19n-8w, dr.

Maguire and Hughes' McIntyre 1, s½ nw sw 11-17n-9w, dr.

Shiawassee County: Monroe Mark's Litchfield 1, sw ne nw 4-8n-1e, dr.

NEW MEXICO

Eddy County: Heacock & Owens' Crosby 1, c sw sw 33-19s-27e, lcn.

Forest E. Levers et al's Levers 1, c ne nw 25-20s-28e, spd.

Torrance County: Petrol Oil Co.'s State 1, c nw ne 1-6n-13e, lcn.

OKLAHOMA

Coal County: Amerada's Johnston 1, sw se sw 6-1n-10e, lcn.

Hughes County: Northern Ordnance's Anglin & Stevenson 1, sw ne ne 36-8n-11e, mit.

Kay County: Tidewater's Burks 1, ne sw se 21-28n-1w, dr 1680 ft.

Lincoln County: Gulf and Texas' Shingleton 1, c w½ sw sw 7-12n-3e, rur.

Noble County: Herndon Drilling Co.'s Nichols 1, nw nw ne 1-21n-3e, dk.

Okfuskee County: Devonian's Curry 1, se nw se 2-12n-8e, building rig.

EAST TEXAS

Kaufman County: A. P. McGee et al's Gen'l American Life Ins. Co. 1, 1000 ft n of m/s/s line and 1850 ft w of m/w/e line of A. Owens sur, lcn 5000-ft test.

Navarro County: John W. and O. C. Hooser's Albritton 1, 700 ft from nw and 1500 ft from sw lines of HT&B Ry. sur, 3½ mi e by n Roane, rig for Woodbine test.

Red River County: Texas Co.'s Solomon 1, 6660 ft w of w line of M. B. Bankston sur and 3150 ft snl and in W. E. Edwards sur, lcn for Smackover lime test.

NORTH TEXAS

Archer County: Hedrick Oil Co., Ltd.'s B. A. McCluer 1, 2320 ft snl and 1650 ft wel TE&L 2468, sp.

Texas Co.'s J. H. Turbeville 1, 990 ft out nec blk 145, Robt. Carson sur, lcn 5500-ft Ellenburger test.

Clay County: John L. Webb et al's Fred Waggoner 1, 250 ft nsl and 450 ft ewl blk 32, Byers subdiv, sd 1000 ft.

Shell's R. F. Wynn 1, 330 ft n and 1140 ft w of nec of J. Cook sur, but in C. Rooney sur A-392, lcn 6400-ft Ellenburger test.

Jack County: Shell's W. T. Pursley 1, 330 ft out nec N. A. Slaughter sur, A 1649, lcn 6300-ft Ellenburger test.

King County: Humble's E. W. Bateman 1, 4202 ft nsl and 660 ft wel sec 101, blk A, John B. Rector sur, lcn 8500-ft Ellenburger test.

Wichita County: A. R. Dillard et al's T. R. Boone 1, 330 ft nsl and 1032 ft ewl blk 2, J. A. Kemp subdiv of Wm. Mayer sur, A 193, lcn 5600-ft Ellenburger test.

Young County: Belfort Oil Co.-Auto Ordnance Corp.'s G. R. Whiteley 1, 467 ft out nwc TE&L 414, lcn 5100-ft Ellenburger test.

WEST TEXAS

Andrews County: Humble's W. F. Scarborough 1, c sw se PSL 7, blk A-40, lcn 10,000-ft test.

Glasscock County: McElroy Ranch Co.-John W. Emch's B. A. Keithley 1, se se sw T&P 40, blk 34, T-3-S, lcn 3500-ft test.

Irion County: Humble's Sawyer Cattle Co. 2-B, 1980 ft snl and 1320 ft wel sec 3, O. G. Coulson sur, A60, lcn 10,000-ft test.

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS

Callahan County: Glen D. Rose et al's P. G. Hatchett 1, c se ne D&DA 24, lcn 2500-ft test.

Jones County: Merry Bros. & Perini-Alder Oil Co.'s W. B. Agnew 1, 330 ft out swc 200-ac tr, s½ BBB&C 44, 3 mi n by w Anson, lcn.

LOWER TEXAS COAST

Cameron County: Great Lakes Carbon Corp.'s Yturria Land 1, 5 mi sw Point Isabel, 6616-ac tr Yturria sur 696, lcn 11,000-ft test.

DeWitt County: Arkansas Fuel's Buehrig 1, 573 ft fr nw, 755 ft fr nel 234-ac tr, J. F. Kemper sur, A 287, Myersville area, lcn 9200-ft Wilcox test.

Jackson County: Seaport Oil Co.'s Bennett 1, 1½ mi w Vanderbilt, 696-ac tr, Ramon Musquez gr, lcn 6000-ft test.

Jim Wells County: W. L. Goldston's Reed & Lindsey 1, Alice area, 136-ac lse, Lavaca gr, lcn 5600-ft test.

Karnes County: Arkansas Fuel's Lyons 1, 130-ac tr, D. C. Lyons, Jr., sur, 2½ mi s Runge, lcn 8000-ft Wilcox test.

Kleberg County: Charles Snellstrom's Phillips 1, center lot 12, sec 6, de la Garza gr, lcn 6500-ft test.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

Duval County: C. H. Lewis' Benavides 1, Cole area, blk 3, sec 12, 4 mi e Bruni, Mariano Arispe gr, lcn 3500-ft test.

Duval County: Pan American's Parr 1-B, Lockhart area, 82-ac lse, GH&H sur, lcn 5000-ft test.

Webb County: Adams Oil & Gas Co.'s Callaghan 1, 10 mi se Encinal, sur 1239, lcn 7500-ft test.

SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS

Bastrop County: R. R. Ogden's Cast 1, 200-ac tr, Joshua Gray sur, 6 mi ne Dale, lcn 3900-ft Edwards test.

TEXAS GULF COAST

San Jacinto County: Navarro Oil Co.'s Roberts 1, Shepherd area, 260-ac tr, Uriah Gibson sur, lcn 9300-ft test.

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WAR MEMO:
The aims behind the War Bond Payroll Savings Plan are worth repeating over and over:
1. To help pay the stupendous production costs of winning this war.
2. To siphon into production channels that portion of America's *current income* which would otherwise flood the Nation with inflationary cash.
3. To create individual backlogs of financial security for use during the industrial readjustment after the war.
4. To create a Nation-wide saving habit which will serve the interests of both Capital and Labor after the war.
Keep after that "10% of gross payroll goal"! Buy War Bonds to the limit yourself—encourage your employees to do likewise!

Squeaks from the Bull Wheel

Grimm Tale

Gaby: "Have you heard the story about Goldylocks and her hangover?"

Lucy: "No, how does it go?"

Gaby: "It starts like this: 'Once upon a time there were three buyers . . .'"

Experienced

The modern Miss asked the pro if he could tell her how to play golf.

"Sure, it's easy enough. All you do is smack the pill and then walk."

"How interesting. Just like some auto rides I've been on."

During Air Raid

"I'm awfully sorry that I arrested you for kissing a woman during the blackout. I didn't know it was your wife."

"Oh, that's a'l right. Until you flashed that light in her face, I didn't know it either."

Descriptive Testimony

A negro trusty was unwilling witness to an electrocution, being pressed into service as an assistant to the executioner. The next day he was relating his experience to a group of fellow-convicts.

"Well, they teks and strops you down hand and foot in a big cheer. And den they clamps li' things onto yo' haid and yo' laigs. And den one of de white men steps over to whar they's a little jigger set in de wall, and he gives it a lil' yank-zzz—like dat!"

He paused, leaned against the wall, and breathed deeply.

"Whut den? Whut den?" he was asked.

"Nuthin' but ruin—jes' absolute ruin!"

Tut, Tut!

"And what makes you think it's a night for wild oats?"

"Your eyes have told me sow."

Hush, Hush!

Two civilians are employed by the Army in a confidential job which requires them to travel constantly from one camp to another. The other day they were telephoned by a lieutenant who read them an order to proceed immediately to a newly opened depot to inspect and repair equipment.

"O.K.," said the one who got the message, "where is this depot and how do we get to it?"

And the lieutenant replied in a deeply shocked voice: "You ought to know better than to ask that. It's a military secret."

What may make the story a little better is that the two drove out to the highway and obtained directions from the first traffic cop they encountered.

Lost and Found

The little woman had worried the grocer over trifles at the busiest time of the day, and at last he had managed to satisfy her.

"Do you know, Mr. Peck," said the woman, "when I came into your shop I had a dreadful headache. I've quite lost it now."

"It isn't lost," said the distracted grocer; "I've got it."

Fair Warning

Advice to women war workers: If the sweater is too big for you, look out for the machines. If you're too big for the sweater, look out for the men.

Good Intentions

A young thing was watching some soldiers drill. A rifle volley rang out. With a scream she shrank back—into the arms of a soldier.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, blushing, "I was so frightened by the rifles. Won't you please forgive me?"

"It's all right. Let's go over and watch the artillery."

Extra Cautious

A dear old lady visited the Better Business Bureau to complain about lack of promised dividends on a security she had purchased. Upon investigation, it turned out that the whole scheme she had invested in was a fraud.

"Why didn't you consult us first?" the BBB official asked. "We might have saved your money for you."

"I know," said the old lady, "but it sounded so good—I was afraid you wouldn't let me buy it."

Double Talk

"Wish we had a fifth for bridge."

"You don't need a fifth for bridge, you dope."

"Well, make it a pint, then."

WOMAN NEEDED

for Editorial Work

The Oil Weekly desires to employ a woman, preferably the wife of someone in the armed services, for work in its editorial office at Tulsa. Work would be pleasant, involving contacting of information sources for well completion and drilling data, and writing up of the information. Requires ability to use typewriter and to meet people. Should have good personality, be discreet, accurate and dependable. Experience in scouting or geological departments of oil companies would be helpful.

It would be appreciated if readers would refer anyone to us that might be interested in doing such work.

Address: Warren L. Baker, The Oil Weekly, Box 2608, Houston 1, Texas, giving past experience, recommendations and any other qualifications.

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THE CAVINS CORP. HOUSTON, TEXAS — CAVINS — OIL WELL CLEANOUT TOOLS

Notes for the Equipment Buyer and User

Wire Rope Fitting

GARLINGHOUSE BROTHERS

Garlinghouse Brothers, 2416 East 26th Street, Los Angeles 21, California, has introduced a wire-rope fitting which is a combination shackle and thimble, called the Gar-Bro Shimble. The fitting was developed basically to overcome the shortage of standard shackles and thimbles, and has proven to be efficient in its application to and protection of the rope.

The fitting is forged from heated steel plate and shaped to the correct rope radius. It is rigid so that there can be no distortion under load with consequent rope damage, and may be welded to other attachments, or the side plates may be bent to fit special conditions for safe and economical connections. Since it is made with open and closed ends, the shimble is adaptable to many uses wherever shackles or sockets are used, such as guy anchorages, tractor hitches, crane slings, equalizers, boom topping, turnbuckles. The device is available in all sizes from ⅜ to 1⅝ inches.

Steel Hardening Solution

STEELTEM CHEMICAL COMPANY

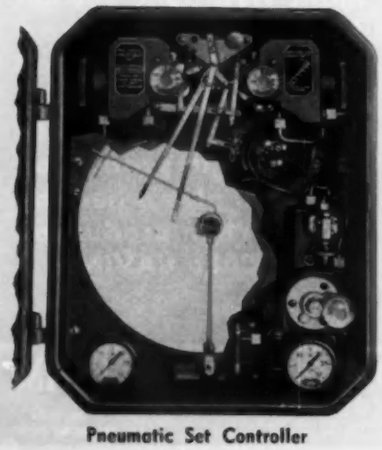
Steeltem Chemical Company, 51 East 42nd Street, New York, has introduced a hardening solution for heat-treating all kinds of tools. The material works with water or oil quenching steels. The manufacturer states that the new hardening solution simplifies the hardening of tools and improves the pearlite texture of the steel grain.

Pneumatic Set Controller

TAYLOR INSTRUMENT COMPANIES

Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, New York, has announced a pneumatic set controller, developed to meet the need for a controller whose control point, as indicated by a set pointer, would be automatically adjusted by variations in output air pressure from another remotely located instrument which may be an indicator, recorder, or controller.

The magnitude of the linear set pointer movement per pound change in input air pressure is governed by the setting of the adjustment dial provided in this unit. The unit also provides for set pointer adjustments in either direction for an increase in input air pressure, and for limiting the travel of the set pointer within given limits.



Pneumatic Set Controller

Among applications of this set is that of controlling the speed of internal-combustion-engine-driven air compressors to maintain constant suction or discharge pressures.

According to the manufacturer, the device is fundamentally a Fulscope controller with an additional unit to convert changes in input air pressure into linear movements of the set pointer.

Welding Guide

Hobart Brothers Company, Troy, Ohio, has published a vest-pocket guide for welders. With illustrations, the guide shows and explains what is wrong with different types of faulty welds and shows how to correct these faults. It suggests and illustrates all kinds of joints, fillet welds and how to cut electrode waste. Also the three essentials of proper welding procedure are explained, including welding symbols, and there is a trouble check chart on welding-machine troubles. Included also is a how-to-find list with handy reference information on decimal equivalents.

Gar-Bro Shimble

George S. Colley, Jr., Reported Jap Prisoner in Borneo

George S. Colley, Jr., vice president of W. A. Bechtel Company, unreported in the South Pacific war zone since the fall of Manila, is alive and well on Borneo, although a Japanese prisoner. This news was transmitted on August 21, through the International Red Cross headquarters at Geneva.

Colley has been identified prominently with the Bechtel organization's pipe line construction activities, for many years as the executive in charge of this phase of the company's work. When war was declared he was engaged in building augmented naval and air facilities at Cavite on Manila Bay, directing construction for his company as project manager. Both at Cavite and across the bay on the cliffs of Bataan the construction organization continued its work under constant attack until forced to capitulate by the proximity of Japanese occupational forces.

In early January, 1942, Colley, together with his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Webber and Ashton Laidlaw, left Manila in a motor launch. They were traced as far as Balabac Strait northeast of Borneo, and before reaching this point the party had transferred to a small sailboat. From that time until August 21, 1943, no word was received of the whereabouts or fate of this party.

Renewal of Army-Navy E To Beaumont Iron Works

Beaumont Iron Works Company, Beaumont, Texas, was awarded a renewal of the Army-Navy E for an additional period of six months from July 29, 1943. The first award was granted in February. The renewal was granted for continued efficiency in production of wartime equipment.

Cooper Alloy Foundry Adds Floor Space to Plant

The Cooper Alloy Foundry Company, Hillside, New Jersey, announces completion of a new plant to make centrifugally-cast alloy castings.

The new plant has 17,000 square feet of floor space and correspondingly increases the company's ability to make castings by the vertical centrifugal casting method which has made possible the substitution of alloy castings for forgings and fabricated parts.

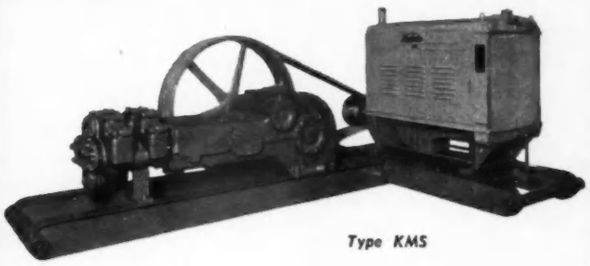
Diesel Engines

Fairbanks, Morse & Company, 600 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois, has a new publication, "Fairbanks-Morse Diesels for Profitable Power."

The booklet includes particulars on design, manufacture and service facilities applicable to the entire commercial line of marine and stationary Fairbanks-Morse diesels.

Included is a loose-leaf supplement sheet giving detailed operating cost data for typical installations. Requests for the bulletin should be on company letterheads.

LOCKETT-WORTHINGTON POWER-DRIVEN PUMP UNIT



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SINCE 1912

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Men in the Industry's News

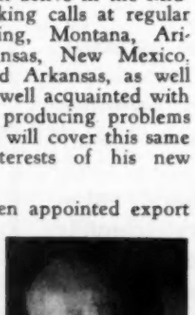
DANIEL O. PAYNE has been named acting secretary of the Department of Conservation of Louisiana, succeeding Marvin C. Potter who has gone into the Army. Payne will continue to discharge the duties of court reporter for the Minerals Division, covering public hearings held in New Orleans on oil and gas fields, a position he has held for the past three years.

B. D. (BIBB) HALTOM, for 23 years secretary and assistant to the late W. S. Farish, recently retired from the services of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). His entire span of 23 years service was with Farish. No one had a closer daily contact with Jersey's former chief executive. Haltom went east with his chief when Farish left the presidency of Humble Oil & Refining Company to become chairman of the board for the Jersey company. He will make his home in his native Texas.

J. J. ARPS has been transferred from Houston to Tulsa, to become chief engineer for British American Oil Producing Company. He has been production superintendent for this company, in the Gulf Coast division.

R. M. COOK has been appointed sales manager for Security Engineering Company, Whittier, California. He is well known in the oil industry, having been associated with Byron Jackson Pump Company for 11 years, and more recently with McCullough Tool Company, in the capacity of sales manager. For the past 15 years, he has been active in the Mid-Continent areas, making calls at regular intervals in Wyoming, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, as well as California, and is well acquainted with various drilling and producing problems in these districts. He will cover this same territory in the interests of his new association.

PAUL DIETZ has been appointed export sales manager for the general machinery division of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. He comes to this connection from the export division of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. During 15 years with Goodrich, he was stationed in Mexico, China and French Indo-China. He was in Hong Kong when it fell to the Japanese, returning to this country following negotiations between the state department and the Japanese government.



Following his graduation from Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, he spent a year at the Frederick Willhelm University in Breslau, Germany, as an exchange scholar for the Institute of International Education of the Carnegie foundation.

Joining Goodrich in 1927 he went to Mexico as manager in 1930. In 1932 he went to China, and after the fall of France in 1939, he also went to French Indo-China.

At Allis-Chalmers he will take the position left vacant by the death of Harlow Bradley.

I. CURTIS HICKS, Phillips Petroleum Company, has been elected president of Oklahoma City Geological Society. E. G. Dahlgren, technical secretary of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, was elected vice president and program chairman. T. G. Glass, Sinclair Prairie Oil Company, was elected secretary-treasurer.

TOM LAWRY, secondary recovery engineer, until recently, in charge of Forest Production Corporation's laboratory in Nowata, Oklahoma, has resigned to accept a position with Ohio Oil Company.

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